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GREEK PEOPLE RAISE DICTATOR TO PRESIDENCY

Admiral Condouriotis, by
Resigning, Furnishes an
Opportunity

PARLIAMENT LIES IN POWER OF PRESIDENT

Right to Dissolve Chamber May
Obviate Attempts at Impeach-
ment for Past Actions

This article is the third of a series written for The Christian Science Monitor on internal conditions in Greece. The means by which General Pangalos has secured a stable government through a powerful searchlight on the Dictator's methods.

III

By CRAWFORD PRICE
ATHENS, April 28 (Special Correspondence).—Since the preceding articles of this series were written, the situation in Greece has undergone an important evolution by reason of the resignation of the President of the Republic, Admiral Condouriotis. The "ill-health" which, according to the official communiqué, prompted this step is, of course, purely "diplomatic." The real motive is not far to seek.

Ever since he seized the reins of government, General Pangalos has treated the President with scant courtesy. He dismissed Parliament and assumed the rôle of Dictator without consulting the titular head of the state, and the myriad decrees since issued have, for the most part, been sent on to the President when they were already, for the time being, the law of the land. Briefly put, the President has been deliberately ignored.

It has long been felt by many intimate friends of Admiral Condouriotis that this treatment was commensurate neither with the dignity of his office nor his personal standing. They were of opinion that he should have resigned when the Dictatorship was summarily proclaimed, and they have not been slow, in the meantime, to press their views. Partly this was due to personal regard for the President; but in some quarters the advice was actuated by a belief that the effect of resignation would be to precipitate a crisis and thus throw a spoke in the wheel of General Pangalos. These were short-sighted tactics.

Dictator Seeks Presidency

In his quest for a line of escape from a situation which had become difficult, the Dictator had, in fact, already been trying with the idea of the Presidency. Early last month he appeared to have made the interesting discovery that under the American Constitution the President is his own Prime Minister, and a series of inspired articles projected the amendment (by the inevitable decree) of the Greek Constitution in this sense. Only afterwards did it become evident that the two countries were not precisely upon the same level of political development, and that since the goose was not necessarily sauce for the gander, but the question of endowing the President with autocratic powers lay simmering in the minds of the Pangalos politicians.

When, therefore, the Admiral resigned, the General immediately determined to become President—not a Dictator, but a President with the authority of a Dictator. His first step was to order the election, in the form of a plebiscite, and this was followed within a brief time by another decree amending the Constitution and giving the President power to dissolve Parliament.

General Pangalos has explained that his object is to insure a stable

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Clarinets of Silver Warmed by Use of Thermos Bottle Plan

William S. Haynes of Boston Finds Process Which
Will Greatly Aid Band and Orchestra Players—
Makes Quality, Not Quantity, His Goal

One day, not so long ago, a man came to Boston from Chicago and strolled, when the afternoon was masked with blue twilight, into the workshop in Columbus Avenue where his friend, William S. Haynes, makes clarinets and flutes of silver.

The man from Chicago played the clarinet in an orchestra which would appear that evening at Symphony Hall. The two, having shared years of friendship together, talked of this and that; of Theobald Boehm; of golden days when Theodore Thomas conducted his impeccable orchestra in Chicago; of the times of Aristotle, when it was considered disgraceful for a gentleman to be unable to play the flute; of the increase today in the numbers of children learning to play the clarinet and flute.

After a time the man from Chicago said: "I am sorry, I must go. It is nearly time for the concert and my clarinet is cold and must be warmed up."

In the street, guarded by the purple fumes of the city, the man across the way, the rush of home-

going traffic waxed and waned. And Mr. Haynes sat and considered that a clarinet maker must find some way to make it unnecessary for him to lose an additional hour of amiable companionship because a man must, alas, warm up his clarinet before a concert.

Finally, although it was not that night or the next, he struck it. He will smile deprecatingly now as he tells of discovering that he could apply the idea underlying the thermos bottle to clarinets, making them of two tubes, one within another, instead of a single one, the inner tube fifteen-thousandths of an inch thick and the other one twenty-two-thousandths of an inch thick, with air chamber between and a little aperture near the top of the clarinet from which a cap could be unscrewed to allow the artist to blow a modicum of warm air into the air chamber, forcing the accumulation of cold out through the bottom, and sealing the whole again with the little cap.

The whole incident to take per-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

GOODWIN SALARY BILL WINS STEP

Senate Committee Favors
Increase for Registrar of
Motor Vehicles

The Massachusetts Senate's Committee on Ways and Means today voted to report favorably the bill increasing the salary of Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, from \$5000 to \$6000. The bill has already been passed in the House.

The committee took its action despite adverse recommendations made by William F. Williams, commissioner of public works, in which department Mr. Goodwin is a subordinate. Yesterday, appearing before the committee, Mr. Williams said that he respected the work Mr. Goodwin is doing, but he felt that standards should be kept equal throughout his department, and the scale of salaries equal for similar services.

Opposed by Mr. Williams

Mr. Williams said:

"I cannot, in fairness to other efficient, loyal employees of the department, say that there is one person who should be placed above all others in recommending an increase. There are a number of employees in the department who are not getting what they should, particularly when compared with similar employees in other states. All give faithful service. Mr. Goodwin's job may call for more initiative than others in his division who have equally heavy responsibilities, but he is paid more."

Governor's Policy Debated

Walter E. McLane, Senator from Fall River, chairman of the committee, dissented from the majority report. In view of Governor Fuller's well-known views on special payments, special salary increases, and the like, there was much speculation at the State House today as to his attitude on the Goodwin bill.

It was pointed out in committee hearings that there are many employees in the state service, heads of divisions, receiving \$5000 a year, who would be discriminated against if the Goodwin increase goes through. Several such cases were cited, among them that of Theodore N. Wadell, Director of Accounts, who has charge of investigations into town and city finances.

Whether the Governor will overlook parallel cases in this instance and sign the Goodwin bill, or whether he will consider that justice to all requires a veto, is not known.

BOY SCOUTS BECOME "OIL MAGNATES" BY DECISION IN COURT

LOS ANGELES, April 28 (AP)—An order that may make the Crescent Bay District Council, Boy Scouts of America, the wealthiest of all Boy Scout organizations has been approved by the Superior Court here. The order permits the Standard Oil Company to sell its oil on an oil acre tract owned by the Scouts near Santa Monica. When the land was deeded to the Scouts several years ago by Mrs. Kate S. Vosburg and other heirs of the late James Slousson, the grant provided that the property be used for recreation only. The heirs and the Scouts will divide a royalty on any oil found on the land.

SIR ADAM RITCHIE IN BAGDAD

By Special Cable

BAGDAD, April 28—Sir Adam Ritchie, the London general manager of the Turkish Petroleum Company, who has arrived with the overland mail convoy, will spend several weeks here to make the preliminary arrangements necessary for the extensive drilling program which the company is under obligations to commence early in 1927.

MORE CENTRALIZING OF POWER OPPOSED BY HIRAM BINGHAM

Senator Warns Against Multi-
plying Federal Bureaus and
Cutting Local Duties

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (AP)—A warning against centralizing power in the Federal Government was voiced by Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, speaking on "Present-Day Problems in the Senate" before Philadelphia credit men.

He warned against the establishment of any more federal bureaus. He cited the efforts of school teachers throughout the United States for a large federal subsidy and the establishment of a Cabinet position of Secretary of Education. Putting everything on the Federal Government and evading local responsibility of governing was something that could be done only at the price of the citizen's liberty, he declared.

"I do not believe in any more departments or bureaus," said the Senator. "It is not safe in a popular government to give anything more to do to the central government. Insist on exercising power in your own locality in that you may be citizens and not subjects. If, as a citizen, you do not exercise responsibility, your ability as a citizen will deteriorate."

Power to Link East Boston With Bridge or Tube Given

Committee on Metropolitan Affairs Reports
Favorably on \$15,000,000 Project

Legislation granting authority to a group of Boston business men to build and operate a \$15,000,000 toll bridge or an \$8,000,000 toll tunnel between Boston and East Boston was reported favorably by the Legislature's Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, after a deadlock which has lasted since the last hearings were held on the subject, some weeks ago.

William J. Francis, Senator from Charlestown, and George A. Gilman, Representative from Boston, present a dissenting report.

Business men who are backing the project are: Maj.-Gen. Edward L. Logan of South Boston; James Jackson, former State Treasurer; Alexander Whiteside, Boston attorney; Charles H. Gifford and Paul Bertelson of East Boston; Edward J. Sampson, member of Governor Fuller's military staff.

The bill provides that the company, to be known as the Boston Harbor Bridge and Tunnel Company, may construct a bridge or tunnel of one or more tubes from a convenient point in Boston to a convenient point in

East Boston. It stipulates that the Commonwealth or any political subdivision to which the Legislature may grant authority, may purchase and acquire all the fixed assets of the company at the following terms and upon the following terms and not otherwise:

Terms of State Purchase

At the end of 10 years from the formal opening of the bridge or tunnel, at the original cost of such fixed assets without any deduction whatever for accrued depreciation, obsolescence or amortization of funded debt. Original cost shall include organization expense, engineering expense, interest and taxes during construction, discount on securities and other costs of money and all other charges provided for in this act or which, according to established accounting practice, may be added to the property account of the company.

At the end of 20 years from such formal opening, at such original cost less 20 per cent thereof for depreciation and obsolescence and amortization of funded debt.

At the end of 30 years from such opening, at original cost less 40 per cent thereof for depreciation and obsolescence and amortization of funded debt.

At the end of 40 years from such formal opening, at original cost less 60 per cent for depreciation and obsolescence and amortization of funded debt.

At the end of 50 years, without any payment whatever.

The Matter of Tolls

The company is authorized to charge tolls on all traffic over the bridge or tunnel and to collect rentals for its use by persons or corporations, provided that the bridge during such times and hours to be established by the Boston Transit Department shall be open to foot passengers without payment of tolls.

The tolls to be charged shall be subject to review by the Department of Public Utilities upon the petition of the city of Boston or of 25 persons who customarily use each bridge or tunnel. The bill provides, however, that the company shall not be required to charge a toll or rate less than sufficient to pay the following:

All expenses of maintenance and operation and such other charges as are usually charged to income by public utilities, including all taxes. At least 2 per cent per year of the original cost of the property on account of depreciation and obsolescence.

At least 2 per cent per year of the original cost on account of amortization of the funded debt.

Costs of Operation

At least 10 per cent of the original cost during the first five years of operation, nine per cent during the second five years, and eight per cent thereafter. If in any year the company fails to earn the above amounts, it shall be permitted to make up the deficit in the following year or years.

The bill provides that so far as is legal no taxes shall be levied until 1940 or else the city shall pay to the company a sum equal to the taxes.

Decision of the company as to a bridge and tunnel, the location must be approved by the Mayor of Boston and other arrangements must have the sanction of the Transit Department. The Department of Public Utilities shall have final decision in case of a dispute. The company comes incorporated upon passage of the bill and other provisions must be accepted by the Mayor of Boston. Plans must be filed within 18 months.

COLOMBIAN FINANCE ADVISER ENDS WORK

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 28 (AP)—The American Financial Commission to Colombia, headed by Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, which began its work in 1923, has concluded its task with the resignation of Thomas Russell Lill.

He had been retained by the Colombian Government to systematize Colombia's finances, and this has been done under difficult conditions. They are now said to have been placed on a secure basis. Mr. Lill and his family will leave for the United States at an early date.

Under the proposed new alignment, the charges would be apportioned as follows by churches: Bangor district \$9, Lewiston district \$3, Portland district \$1, and Waterville district \$1. The object of the districting is for greater traveling convenience of superintendents who several times each year are obliged to make the rounds of their districts.

The majority report, favoring revision of the constitution of the committee, and the minority report by one. Strongest opposition comes from Augusta district, which strongly objects to losing its identity in favor of the so-called "Shoestring district," which would be its successor.

Debate was in order for today's session, which was opened by the presiding bishop, the Rev. William F. Anderson of the Boston area. Neighboring towns are assisting in the entertainment of 400 or more delegates and visitors in attendance.

Herbert Frost, vice-president of the Exchange Trust Company, declined the Mayor's appointment to superintendent of supplies, an office made vacant by the resignation of Brig.-Gen. Mark Hersey. No action was taken by the Civil Service Commission on the appointment of Patrick J. Melody as a member of the Election Commission. Mr. Melody appeared before the commission yesterday.

News Not Fit for a Child Isn't Fit for Its Parents

says a journalist of 72 years' experience—much of it under such men as Greeley, Dana and Bryant. Mr. Parker's observations on clean journalism will appear in

Tomorrow's MONITOR

Page One

British Unemployed Reduced to 996,000

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, April 28

FOR the first time since the collapse of the post-war trade boom the number of workers in Great Britain reported unemployed has dropped below the 1,000,000 total. The figures published for the week ending April 19 show 996,000 on the unemployment registers. This compares with 1,200,000 a year ago.

It is now about 9 per cent of the insured population as compared with 7½ per cent in 1908—the worst pre-war year after 1900.

ASKS ABATEMENT OF \$343,340 TAXES

Standard Oil Co. Alleges
Massachusetts Levies Are
Voided by Court Decree

The Standard Oil Company of New York, seeking the abatement of \$343,340.80 it has paid the State of Massachusetts in taxes since October of 1920, is to appeal to the full bench of the Supreme Court, according to the company's counsel.

In November of 1925 the company brought a petition in the Supreme Court asking the abatement, and the latest step in the matter is the entering of a decree for the Commonwealth, a decree tacitly concurred in by the Standard Oil Company so the matter may reach the full bench without further delays.

The Standard Oil Company states that in October of 1920 it paid the State taxes amounting to \$128,168. Its returns of taxes for the following year dropped to \$106,134.90, and in 1922 there was a sharp drop of nearly \$80,000 to \$28,390.14. In 1923 the company taxes mounted again, being \$58,515. In 1924 the taxes paid were \$52,000, and last year \$68,000 was paid.

The company now says that these taxes were levied by the State of Massachusetts in violation of the Constitution of the United States holding that under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution they as defendants are being deprived of property without due process of law.

The company also declares that under the United States Supreme Court decision in the Portland Cement Company vs. State of Massachusetts, Oct. 4, 1925, the provisions under which the taxes were levied upon the oil company have become null and void ever since their enactment.

The attorney-general's office through Alexander Lincoln, assistant attorney-general, asked the dismissal of the oil company's petition on the ground that it did not constitute an application for the abatement of taxes illegally assessed, as contemplated by law, and that the petition was not brought within six months of payment as required by law.

MAINE METHODIST CONFERENCE OPENS

Revision of Four Districts
Promises a Contest

ROCKLAND, Me., April 23 (AP)—Revision of four districts which compose the Maine Methodist conference, promised to be a bone of contention at the one hundred and second annual session which opened today in Pratt Memorial Church. A committee, appointed at the conference at Augusta last year, has recommended that the Rockland and Augusta districts be abolished and that in their places there be created the Waterville and Lewiston districts.

Under the proposed new alignment, the charges would be apportioned as follows by churches: Bangor district \$9, Lewiston district \$3, Portland district \$1, and Waterville district \$1. The object of the districting is for greater traveling convenience of superintendents who several times each year are obliged to make the rounds of their districts.

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CONFIRMS SELECTION OF ELIOT WADSWORTH

Mayor Nichols' appointment of Eliot Wadsworth, former United States Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as Sinking Fund Commissioner was confirmed by the Civil Service Commission yesterday. Mr. Wadsworth is at present in Paris, but it is expected that he will accept the Mayor's appointment. Resignation of Francis Peabody as trustee of the department of statistics has also been accepted. Mr. Peabody had served four of the term of five years.

Herbert Frost, vice-president of the Exchange Trust Company, declined the Mayor's appointment to superintendent of supplies, an office made vacant by the resignation of Brig.-Gen. Mark Hersey. No action was taken by the Civil Service Commission on the appointment of Patrick J. Melody as a member of the Election Commission. Mr. Melody appeared before the commission yesterday.

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WORLD NEARING PRE-WAR STATUS OF PRODUCTION

Steel Corporation President
Sees General Recovery
Among Nations

BUSINESS LEADERS. MEET AT CHARLESTON

No Time to Let Down, Say
Trade Experts, but Point to
Need for Continued Effort

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23 (Special).—The importance of importation of adequate quantities of raw materials as a factor in American industry and in the Nation's foreign trade, was a significant note sounded at the opening of the thirteenth annual National Foreign Trade Convention that settled down to a program in which virtually all factors involved in commercial intercourse between the United States and foreign lands will be discussed.

Held under sponsorship of the National Foreign Trade Council of which James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation is chairman, the convention of foreign traders has met for the first time in the south Atlantic section, in recognition of the growing importance of this locality in the Nation's foreign commerce.

In opening Mr. Farrell read the following telegram from President Coolidge: "Please present my greetings to the delegates assembled for the thirteenth annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council. We realize that a country enjoys good times to the extent that business is prosperous."

"Business prosperity depends in no small degree on the amount of our foreign trade. An important requisite for our foreign trade is the existence of amicable international relations. Your organization has done much along these lines, while increasing good will for our products. May your efforts in this direction continue to be increasingly successful."

Addresses by Mr. Farrell, who discussed the present trade outlook; R. Goodwin Rhett of Charleston, who touched upon the commercial possibilities of the south Atlantic, and by Julius Klein, of Washington, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were followed by the opening session. Mr. Klein was unable to attend, and his address, dealing with the problem of raw material supplies, was read.

Key From Washington

In welcoming the approximately 1200 delegates and guests, Thomas P. Stoney, Mayor, presented to Mr. Farrell a key to the city made from the limb of an oak tree planted by George Washington when he visited Charleston in 1791.

In discussing the foreign trade outlook, Mr. Farrell drew an encouraging picture of prospects for a return of world commerce to a sounder level. "It is evident," he stated, "in several ways that the process of accumulation which was interrupted for four years is gaining momentum each year by the added force of its own annual savings. Production is on the upgrade in all the industrial nations, and most of them have brought their international commerce nearly up to its pre-war level."

Owing to the substantial increase shown by the United States and Canada, the world as a whole is shown to be only 2 per cent below its pre-war trade volume. Mr. Farrell pointed out, and he held out indications that this deficiency will be more than recovered in the current year.

Increased Raw Material Imports

"One such indication," he stated, "of special significance, is the increased volume of raw material imports, both by the United States and by several of the industrial nations of Europe. That, of course, evidences an impending increase of production, and consequently of consuming power."

Mr. Farrell stressed the fact that of exports in 1925 aggregating \$4,818,271,000 the products of manufacture constituted almost 64 per cent, and raw materials less than 30 per cent, cotton alone representing 22 per cent. From this Mr. Farrell laid again to the subject of imports, which seems to be uppermost in the minds of a number of the foreign traders.

"Contrasting with this export showing," he stated, "is our import of materials for industry, crude and semimanufactured. They were 58½ per cent of our total imports. To such an extent has our industrial establishment as a whole developed that it is dependent, for the fulfillment of the fundamental condition of prosperity—occupation—upon a steady inflow of raw materials from foreign sources, aggregating at least \$2,000,000,000 a year in value and constituting three-fifths of our total imports. Curtailment of such supplies, or abnormal prices for them, inevitably affect industrial activity in all countries, and, in this connection, it is realized that national trade is the basis of national livelihood."

American Flag on Sea

Discussing briefly the question of the nation's maritime industry, Mr. Farrell stated that despite all handicaps, economic and otherwise, under which shipping is conducted, more vessels are now operating under the American flag, and a larger proportion of American cargo is carried in American bottoms, than was the case before the war.

"Ever since the beginning of the war," Mr. Farrell stated, in concluding his address, "the world has been living on a lower plane than has been its custom. It is gradually get-

ting back to a pre-war status of production and consumption, and in that lies the hope of betterment. The foreign trade outlook cannot be accurately forecast, but there are signs of recuperation and strengthening in the whole industrial fabric.

The address prepared by Mr. Klein, and which was read to the convention, contained a protest against foreign price controls. "International trade and international good will," he stated, "are based on equal supply of raw materials uninterrupted by any arbitrary governmental monopoly control. Any attempt to obstruct and manipulate the fundamental laws of supply and demand through such monopolies thereby raising prices of raw products to prohibitive levels is a serious matter affecting not only the consumers but the whole industrial and financial organization built upon consumer demand."

Importance of Raw Materials
"Let me bring this problem closer to us by stating the self-evident fact that American prosperity depends upon a continuous supply of raw materials from foreign lands. We imported these to the total value of \$2,216,000,000 in 1925; without them we would be deprived of foods essential to our well-being; metals necessary to the support of our industrial civilization; chemicals and drugs upon which medical science rests; and raw products, without which many of our factories would close and our labor population suffer."

"The whole fabric of international trade is held together by exchange of raw materials. If the flow of goods and would be torn into shreds by any serious impairment of the supply of either."

Presenting the southeast as "the last of American frontiers," and "today the land of highest promise in all its vast and rich territory," Mr. Rhett, who is a former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told the story of the recovery of the south Atlantic ports from the effects of the Civil War and of reconstruction, and from discriminatory rates.

"With the breaking down of these barriers," he stated, "the southeast is again thrown open to American enterprise, and never was there a more inviting field to that enterprise in its westward march of progress to the Pacific coast than is now opened up on this returning march to the south Atlantic."

Points to Mary Improvements
Mr. Rhett told of the improvements to the ports and harbors of the south Atlantic within recent years, of improved railroad and steamship services, and of the removal of unjust

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner of the Boston Teachers Club, Twentieth Century Club, 8.
Illustrated talk on trip from Gloucester to Tropics in submarine and cruiser, by Edward V. Ambler, Appalachian Mountain Club, Joy Street, 8.
Gertrude Jennings play, "Waiting for the Sun," read by Miss E. Bogart, Women's Republican Club, 8.
Dinner of the Sophomore Class of Jackson College, Copley Place, 8.30.
Address, "Pacificism's Part in Peace," by Devere Allen, editor of The World Tomorrow, auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Byron Street House, 6 Byron Street, 8.30.

Steinert Hall—Paul Bregor and Julius Rismann, 8.15.
Theaters
Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8.15.
Copley—"Andrew Takes a Wife," 8.15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.15.
Repertory—"The Little Minister," 8.15.

Photoplays
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2.15, 8.15.
Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2.15, 8.30.
Metropolitan—"A Social Celebrity," 8.15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Lecture by Henry Corvonn, Swiss Botanist, Hotel Vendôme, 9.30.
General exhibition of activities, by pupils of Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Jordan Hall, 2.
Boston University Field Day, Riverside.
Three one-act plays, by Margaret Fuller Dramatic Club, Hannum Hall, 7 Temple Street, Cambridge.
Address on "Penway Court," by Morris Carter, at luncheon in his honor, Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street, 12.30.
Progressive Education Association convention, exhibition, 12.
Baseball, New York vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 2.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

These Grover Foot Arch Shoes Are So Comfortable—
They fit the foot so beautifully, they give such perfect support under the arch, and they cling so snugly at instep and heel!
No other footwear is quite like them. No other affords quite such a sense of well being or helps so much toward the comfort of the day.
A number of styles for you to choose from in straps, oxfords or boots.
The strap pump pictured above is a great favorite. In black kid at 9.85
COMFORT WITH STYLE
MERRILL'S Grover Shoe Shop Inc.
168 Tremont Street
BOSTON

When was the first public showing of motion pictures? Where?
(2) Can bad plays make good actors?
(3) Does the amateur scenario writer have a chance?
(4) How may a young woman's left-over hours be turned into dollars?
(5) How did Oslo educate the taste of its working people?
(6) On how many islands is Venice built?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

rail and ocean rates. As a result, he stated, "the south Atlantic ports for the first time in half a century have a real opportunity of taking their proper place in the foreign commerce of the country."

"The increase in foreign commerce through these ports in the last two years clearly forecasts the results which must follow in larger and larger measure, e. g., Charleston's foreign trade jumped from \$19,500,000 in 1922 to \$43,000,000 in 1925, and it is the same story with Savannah, Jacksonville, Wilmington and Brunswick."

Another session of the convention will be devoted to Canadian topics. The presence of commissioners and other officials from foreign lands, and of 50 delegates from Canada is giving an international flavor to the gathering. Fully 36 states, and virtually all in districts of the country, are represented.

The south Atlantic section is strongly represented. Charleston alone having registered more than 250 delegates. C. P. W. Schwengers, president of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce; George Wilson, president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade; Col. Robert Starke, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, and Lyster W. Meekins, United States Trade Commissioner at Ottawa, are among those scheduled to speak at the Canadian session.

CANADIANS FORM BISCUIT MERGER

WINNIPEG, Man., April 18 (Special Correspondence)—Announcement is made in the "merger" of the five of the leading biscuit and confectionery manufacturing concerns in Canada. The companies involved are the Paulin-Chambers Co., Winnipeg; J. A. Marven, Ltd., Moncton; B. J. McCormick Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, Ont.; the Northwest Biscuit Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.; Montreal Biscuit Co., Montreal, Que. The head office of the new corporation will be in London, Ont. In the official announcement it is stated that the "merger" has been forced upon these concerns by the threatened invasion of the American biscuit trust, which does practically 40 per cent of the biscuit business in the United States. The five companies involved in the amalgamation are all Canadian. They will continue to operate under their present names and use the same trade marks for some time yet.

INTEREST ADVOCATED ON ALIEN PROPERTY

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Arguments in favor of three bills to pay approximately \$4,000,000 interest on property of Americans or citizens of allied or neutral nations, seized by the alien property custodian during the war, have been heard by a Senate judiciary sub-committee. The property, sequestered because the owners were in Germany or another of the central powers, has been returned, but it was contended owners should be paid interest at 4 per cent for the time it was held. Of the total \$2,490,000 would go to Americans. Among those appearing in favor of the measures were James M. Hollowell, Boston, and H. F. Mela, New York.

OWNERS YIELD IN COAL DISPUTE

British Settlement Nearer as Obstacle in Wage Issue Is Removed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 28—The coal owners have given way over their demand for a district as opposed to a national wage settlement, which has hitherto blocked the negotiations. Under Stanley Baldwin's chairmanship last night, they had a conference with the miners' executive "without imposing any limitation or reservations at all upon the discussions." This conference continues after the afternoon, after the miners' delegate conference, which was held here this morning, to give wider powers to the men's leaders to discuss wages and hours.

A good deal depends upon the extent to which this delegate conference withdraws the ban hitherto placed upon concessions in these vital questions. Much is hoped, however, from the method now being adopted of dealing first with reconstruction proposals and ascertaining what they are worth to the coal industry as affecting the necessity for lowering wages or lengthening hours before coming down to points where a direct divergence exists.

The situation is thus so much improved that the Westminster Gazette (the leading Liberal organ here) today says: "To all intents and purposes the coal crisis is finished"—a statement which, though not yet justified, may quite possibly become so very shortly.

Should an agreement be reached, efforts will be made to render it operative for five years, thereby securing a prolonged period of peace. It is understood that if the negotiations meanwhile proceed without further hitch, the existing wages and subsidy arrangements will be extended from day to day after Friday, thereby avoiding an intervening coal stoppage which would otherwise occur before any new arrangement could be brought into effect.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, probably with showers this afternoon and tonight; slightly cooler tonight; Thursday fair; strong southwest and west winds, diminishing Thursday.
Northern New England: Rain this afternoon and tonight; probably changing to snow flurries in north portion; little change in temperature; Thursday fair; strong southwest and south winds, shifting to west and diminishing Thursday.
Storm Warning: Southeast, hoisted north of Boston to Eastport, Me. Disturbance of considerable intensity central over Lake Ontario will move east-northeast.

Official Temperatures

(5 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 49
Atlantic City 52
Boston 47
Buffalo 35
Calgary 50
Chicago 38
Denver 42
Detroit 42
Eastport 46
Galveston 68
Hatteras 64
Helena 46
Jacksonville 38
Kansas City 44
Los Angeles 62

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 12:34 p. m.
Thursday, 12:44 a. m.

TARIFF BOARD MEMBER SEEKS TO CHANGE LAW

Friction Among Commissioners Hindering Results, Mr. Costigan Says

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 28—Successful administration of the flexible tariff, regarded by former President Harding as an epochal experiment in tariff making, has been hindered by endless controversy within the tariff commission over interpretation of the statute and by "injurious appointments" to the commission, the special Senate investigating committee was told by Edward P. Costigan, who has been a member of that body since its organization in 1917.

Mr. Costigan believes that remedial legislation should be drafted as a result of the present investigation, to restore the nonpartisan nature of the commission, and to facilitate its activities, which he charges have been slowed up through internal friction.

Agreed With Mr. Culbertson
Mr. Costigan has in the majority of cases acted with William S. Culbertson, former commissioner, and David Lewis, against Thomas O. Marvin, chairman, and Henry Glasie, Mr. Costigan believes with Alfred P. Dennis, vice-chairman and a former witness before the Senate committee, that the majority members of the commission, led by Mr. Marvin, have adhered to a too rigid interpretation of the flexible tariff provision, and have never given it a fair chance to prove its usefulness in maintaining an equitable tariff structure.

The active investigations of the commission, Mr. Costigan said, have been more or less restricted by interpreting the statute to mean that investigations shall be ordered only on applications. At a conference of the commissioners with the President on April 21, 1923, it was decided that all cases in which the commission believed an investigation was warranted but on which no application for rate changes had been made, should be referred to the President for his recommendation. Mr. Costigan said he concurred in this decision only in the belief that the Executive would in no way attempt to restrict the commission, but would only advise it when pending cases involved a matter of general policy.

Question of Transportation Costs
Another point on which the commissioners have found themselves divided into opposing groups involved the question of whether transportation costs to markets should be included in figuring comparative production costs. Commissioners Dennis, Lewis and Costigan favored such inclusion, while Mr. Marvin, the chairman, and Commissioners Glasie and Brossard opposed it. The dispute was settled only after recourse to the Attorney-General, who rendered a decision that transportation costs should be included as a factor in comparative costs.

Four factors are designated by the statute as proper for consideration by the commission in determining whether a change in rates is necessary: Difference in costs of production in the United States and competing countries, advantages accruing to foreign competitors from special government regulations, differences

in wholesale selling prices, and any other advantages or disadvantages in competing industries. There has been "continued controversy in the commission over these provisions ever since the act was passed," Mr. Costigan declared to the committee.

GOOD WORK DONE BY ONTARIO AIR SERVICE

TORONTO, Ont., April 17 (Special Correspondence)—The third season of the Ontario Government Air Service will be ushered in next month. What the service has accomplished in fire prevention in conjunction with the forestry patrol is almost impossible of calculation. Hundreds of thousands of acres of virgin timber have been saved from devastation during the past two years. There are 18 machines in the service and apart from the fire ranging work which their crews perform they have always been responsive to the call for first aid in mining camps and other frontier places.

Included in the service are two Loening flying yachts which can accomplish a 600-mile flight without a stop. The other machines average a 400-mile non-stop run. The machines carry a pilot, three other men, and fire fighting apparatus, while for experimental purposes two of the machines are fitted with wireless apparatus. Much useful photographic work has been accomplished by the personnel of the machines which has greatly aided in the further development of northern Ontario. Last year the machines made 555 flights for "detection and suppression."

BILL GIVES PRESIDENT POWER TO SEIZE AND OPERATE COAL MINES

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Authority for the President to take over and operate coal mines in periods of emergency is proposed in a bill approved by the Senate Labor Committee.

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 28—The Senate Education and Labor Committee has agreed to report the Copeland Coal Regulation bill. The committee did not take action on reporting the measure out to the calendar. It merely agreed on the measure.

Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York, declared that he would urge the measure for early consideration by the Senate.

The Copeland bill proposes a comprehensive program for the regulation of the coal industry. It consists of three parts: First, the establishment of a permanent fact-finding commission; second, to provide machinery for the consideration of labor problems; third, it empowers the President to reappoint a fuel administrator in an emergency, and as a final authority, and gives the Executive the right to take over such mines as are deemed necessary.

"CANADIAN" AS NATIONALITY
VANCOUVER, B. C., April 17 (Special Correspondence)—S. E. Johnston of Vancouver, president of the Native Sons of Canada, has sent his congratulations to the Native Sons of Winnipeg, on their recent decision to submit their nationality as "Canadian" at the taking of the Dominion census during the coming summer. Mr. Johnston will write to each of the 56 branches of the Native Sons throughout Canada asking that they endorse the Winnipeg demand that the Canadian nationality be recognized in the census reforms.

TEXAS PACIFIC COAL & OIL
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil reports net income of \$774,522 for the first quarter, before depreciation and depletion, compared with \$450,128 in the like period last year.

NEW YALE HONOR SYSTEM PLANNED

Method Now in Operation Is Declared to Be Unsatisfactory

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 28 (AP)—A new honor system is being planned at Yale, it having been declared that the present plan is not working out satisfactorily. The college student council has taken the initiative in the campaign for a change, and has adopted resolutions which are now awaiting the approval of the college authorities.

The council would divorce the common freshman year from the honor system and would have the freshman faculty act on all cases of giving and receiving aid during examinations in the common freshman year. This suggestion has not met with the approval of the freshman authorities and also has been rejected by the Sheffield council.

Resolutions adopted by the college student council would place complete jurisdiction of the college honor system in the hands of that organization. A meeting of the sophomore class would be held at the beginning of each college year and each sophomore would be asked to sign a statement indicating that he had accepted the honor system.

In this statement, the sophomore would declare that "I am on my honor to neither give nor receive aid during examinations and that I will accept penalty as shall be accorded by the college student council for violating my word of honor in this respect." If a sophomore refused to sign this statement his name would be handed to the college faculty. The college student council is pledged as members of that body to report all violations of the honor system.

Penalties for violation of the code of honor are specified in the resolutions adopted. A first offense would be punishable by a warning. The second offense would call for a trial of the accused before the college student council. A suspension, not to exceed six months, would be the penalty recommended if the student was found guilty. Recommendation of immediate dismissal would be the penalty following a second trial if the student is again found guilty.

EDMONTON ASKS LOWER RATES

EDMONTON, Alta., April 16 (Special Correspondence)—The Edmonton Board of Trade has wired to

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Home Beautiful
and BUILDING TRADES
Exposition
Cable Mechanisms Building
NOW OPEN
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Admission 50¢

J. G. McNabb, Canadian Pacific Railway foreign agent, who is attending the Pacific west-bound conference at Seattle, requesting that a reduced rate of \$1 per ton be made on flour shipments to the Orient from Pacific ports. This action was taken by the board of trade upon learning that the Seattle conference was proposing to reduce the rate on wheat, only, at \$1 per ton, whereas in the past the rates on flour and wheat shipments from Pacific ports to the Orient have been identical. The Board of Trade, in their message to Mr. McNabb, pointed out that a similar reduction in the rate on flour shipments would be beneficial to farmers and millers alike.

COLEMAN COMPANY WINS "FILL IN" CASE

Frederick W. Mansfield, appointed by the Supreme Court as master in the equity proceedings brought by 10 taxpayers to enjoin the City of Boston from making further payments to L. C. Coleman & Sons' Company for filling in at Columbus Park, South Boston, and from contracting for the delivery of additional material, yesterday reported favorably for the defendants.

In 1922 the city and the Coleman Company entered into a contract to complete improvements in Columbus Park, which included the filling in of certain areas of land. The Boston Finance Commission protested against further payments to the Coleman Company when it was alleged that the city had been charged for more fill and loan than were delivered to Columbus Park. Mr. Mansfield's investigation found that accurate checking of the deliveries had been made by the city authorities. The Finance Commission's engineer estimated that \$300,000 had been wasted in the enterprise.

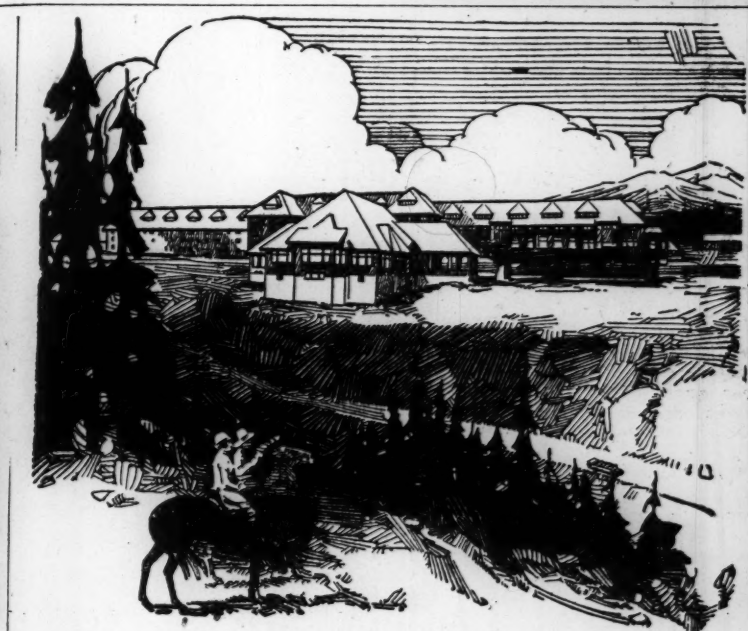
PUBLIC LIBRARIES INCREASE IN ONTARIO

TORONTO, Ont., April 16 (Special Correspondence)—The growth of the public library movement throughout Ontario during the past 50 years was outlined by Dr. E. A. Hardy, president of the Ontario Library Association, which has just terminated its twenty-sixth annual convention here. From 10 libraries in 1875, to over 500 in 1925, is a part of the expansion described. In all the public libraries in Ontario in 1875 there was a total of 80,000 volumes while last year the total was over 2,500,000 volumes. The circulation of books totaled 10,000,000 last year. Municipalities in the Province during 1925

made library grants amounting to over \$1,000,000.
Fred Landon, librarian of the University of Western Ontario was elected president for the ensuing year. The American Library Association will hold its convention in Toronto the third week in June, of next year.

TURTLE OF 1864 APPEARS
EAST LONGMEADOW, Mass., April 28 (Special)—A turtle bearing the mark, "E. E. 1864," has been found near the home of Sidney Melbourne, Edward Ellis, whose boyhood home was near Mr. Melbourne's farm, remembers making turtles about that time and is confident that it is one of his old playmates.

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(—Emerson Hough).
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□ Inland Empire (Spokane) 144.45
□ Pacific Northwest (Seattle) 148.75
□ Rainier Park 148.75
□ Alaska (Skagway) 248.75
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5.45 PM Ar. W. Palm Beach Lv. 10.25 AM
8.00 PM Ar. Miami Lv. 8.15 AM
1.02 PM Ar. Orlando Lv. 2.50 PM
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Y.W.C.A. PLEDGES UNITED SUPPORT FOR PROHIBITION

Offers Its Co-operation in Building Sentiment for Law Observance

By MARJORIE SHULER

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—The National Young Women's Christian Association is pledging its united support for the prohibition of the sale of light wines and beers, and against any law which would weaken it or bring back the saloon. There was no adverse discussion, and only one lone dissenting voice against the resolution adopted by the biennial convention of the organization.

"Inasmuch as woman's highest responsibility of citizenship demands the safeguarding of human welfare, and, whereas, we believe that the legalization of the sale of light wines and beers would not only bring back the saloon in some form, but would tend to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment; therefore,

"Be It Resolved, That the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America, in convention assembled, go on record against any law which would weaken the Eighteenth Amendment, and further pledge our hearty co-operation, not only for the enforcement of law, but for the building of intelligent public sentiment for law observance."

Courage Defeats Expediency

The declaration did not reach the floor until the closing hours of the convention, after rumors had been in circulation for 24 hours that opponents of the resolution were urging that the resolutions committee be guided by caution and expediency.

There was no doubt at any time that the sentiment of the convention was dry, but there was a question as to whether it would heed the same kind of arguments which made the National League of Women Voters at its recent convention decline to commit itself to the defense of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

Would the committee decide that the main purpose of the association might be hampered by a specific declaration on a controversial public issue was the question which the delegates were asking themselves as they filed into the closing business session.

There was a breathless pause as Mrs. Minot Morgan of Detroit, Mich., chairman of the resolutions committee, was called to the platform.

An Increased Responsibility

"Our 1922 national convention went on record for the observance of law and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment," she said. "Since then because of the serious situation in the United States there is a growing sense of responsibility among our members relative to this policy. Our national board has co-operated with the National Women's Committee for Law Enforcement and the chairman of the national board, Mrs. Robert E. Speer, appeared with members of the law enforcement committee at the recent dry hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

"We consider that the unity of Christian forces is an indispensable element in bringing about law enforcement. We are grateful for the declaration of the Federal Council of Churches which may be used as a guide by Christian groups, but the present serious situation demands a further statement from us."

Before Mrs. Morgan had finished she was interrupted by applause and the instant she had finished reading the resolution Mrs. N. E. Young of Florida was on her feet to second its passage.

Resolution Strongly Indorsed

A strong appeal for the passage of the resolution was made by Mrs. A. Halsted Lippincott of Camden, N. J., a member of the New Jersey State Republican Committee, who is active on the National Women's Law Enforcement Committee and had served on the Y. W. resolutions committee, which drafted the resolution.

"It seems absurd to ask a body of women like this representing so many of the Christian churches of America to support this resolution which deals with the greatest moral issue before the American people today," she said. "But since the recent propaganda has been of such a nature as to mislead the public, a few words in explanation of the resolution may be necessary."

"I am not representing any organization or temperance group but am speaking as a plain American citizen who believes in the Constitution of the United States and in liberty in law."

She pointed to the length of time required to put other legislative reforms into effect and said, "We have a lusty six-year-old youngster in this Eighteenth Amendment with its enabling act, and who would say that at six any youngster advocates law enforcement?"

Mrs. Willebrandt Quoted

"You hear that prohibition has been the cause of crime," she continued, "but Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant United States Attorney-General says 'Prohibition has not caused crime, but that the effort to enforce it has exposed crime.' Getting crime out in the open will bring about a better condition of affairs, by creating public opinion. Public opinion can accomplish anything. Drinking fathers voted for men who were responsible for the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. They were thinking of the next generation. But they have not been willing, these same fathers, to make the personal sacrifices necessary to have the law an immediate success."

"Being in close touch constantly with young people in college, school, and Y. W. C. A., I resent the insult to our splendid young men and women of today that they are the lawbreakers. In my observation I have found nothing the matter with young people, but the older people and the example they are setting to the land."

Her closing sentence: "If this greatest moral adventure ever undertaken by a free country cannot be supported from a group like the Young Women's Christian Association of America where can it secure it," was followed by the vote.

Again on its program of legisla-

tion the convention registered an unmistakable opinion in favor of declarations on controversial issues. In the program the convention committed the association to continued work for protective legislation for women workers. It expresses opposition to the so-called equal rights amendment, it favors ratification of the proposed federal child labor amendment, the proposed Federal Department of Education, appropriations for the Federal Women's and Children's Bureaus, and study of legislation on the cause and cure of war, immigration, marriage and divorce and law observance and law enforcement.

Eight cautious clauses to safeguard associations entering community chest projects were adopted by the convention concluding with the admonition, "Reserve the right,

New Y. W. C. A. National President



MRS. JOHN M. HANNA
Resident of Dallas, Tex., Named at Milwaukee Convention.

If it seems expedient, to withdraw from the chest upon due notice."

"The Y. W. C. A. has been a participant in nearly 200 local community chests, and has found in the form of federated financing both advantages and disadvantages," said a statement presented by the finance division of the national board.

"As at present constituted, in many places the community chest has proved a forward step in the solution of the problem of financing the social work of communities. If this movement of federated financing is to reach its greatest usefulness as a social instrument, it will doubtless undergo further modifications and adjustments."

MISS MUNROE IS SECRETARY

Miss Elizabeth W. Munroe of Boston, executive secretary of the Radcliffe College Alumnae Association, has been elected secretary of the Association of Alumnae-Alumnes Secretaries for 1926-27. Miss Munroe is just back from a national convention of the association held at Columbus, O.

TAX ON BETTING FIRMLY OPPOSED

British Churches Against Raising Revenue by Such Methods

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 28.—Opposition to the new betting tax is growing. The United Council of Christian Churches, which includes Anglicans and non-conformists, met here this morning to organize demonstrations throughout Great Britain against this form of raising revenue. The social wel-

bookmakers who are within the law would help bookmakers who are breaking the law. The law and police were not strong enough to prevent street betting—he wished they were—but that was not a reason for making this illicit thing worse than it was today.

Labor Opposes Tax

Philip Snowden, for Labor, also opposed the betting tax as outrageous public opinion by making revenue from what everybody admitted was one of the gravest evils in Britain.

James E. Weldon, dean of Durham, on the other hand, speaking yesterday, said that while he was not anxious to press for a tax upon betting such a tax would not be wrong in itself. The cases of drinking and gambling were so closely parallel that it was impossible to understand how the state could be justified in deriving a large revenue from the liquor trade and unjustified in deriving any revenue at all from gambling. No remedial measures the state could adopt except taxation had been proposed, so far as he was aware.

Lord Sydenham, lately Governor of Bombay, in this connection describes in the press here the action taken in that Indian province to tax betting which he claims produced a marked decrease in money expended in gambling according to one witness by more than 50 per cent.

BIRD PROTECTION ASKED OF PUBLIC

New England Antivivisectionists Hold Open Meeting

"The Music of the Wild" was the subject of an address by Miss M. Letta Taylor Tuesday afternoon at the public meeting of the New England Antivivisection Society in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple. She gave a brief account of the contributions of the songs of various birds to the natural music of the world.

"Birds are the great protectors of our trees," she said. "If man will but share the crumbs from his table with these songsters they will not only protect the trees from pests, but leave them free to fulfill their mission of bearing fruit. Nature has provided food in abundance for all. By seeking the natural musician of the wild for adornment man is depriving himself of God-given music and beauty. Beauty out of place is evidence of man's selfishness."

At the close, Mrs. Nadyne Watters sang a group of songs.

SCHOOL ORCHESTRA CONCERT

Assisted by the Public Latin School String Quartet, the Boston Public School Symphony Orchestra will give a concert in the assembly hall at the Lowell School, Jamaica Plain, next Friday, at 8:15 p. m., Joseph F. Wagner, conducting.

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FRANCE MAY PAY AT HIGHER RATE

Opinion Is, However, Bigger Debt Payments Would Exceed Its Capacity

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 28.—Henry Berenger, French Ambassador to the United States, is consulting the French Government, and messages are being exchanged between Paris and Washington. In consequence it is probable that a slight increase in payments during the earlier years may be offered, but it is impossible to make a large augmentation without utterly exceeding France's capacity of payment.

At the present rate of exchange France has contracted to pay England nearly 600,000,000 francs during the year, and with bigger payments to America a sum of 1,500,000,000 francs will have to be added to the French expenditure. What is believed abroad, it is an unquestionable fact that France is reaching the highest possible level of taxation, and it will be difficult to make provision for even the comparatively small payments of the first years.

Moreover, the problem of transferring remains as acute as experts declared it would be in the case of Germany. France will presumably have to buy dollars and pounds for francs, and it is feared this will have an unpleasant effect on the

franc. Momentarily the debt settlement may improve the political atmosphere, and by a renewal of confidence help France. It is on this probability that the Government is relying, but in the long run it would seem that the franc must be depreciated.

It is suggested that the United States will not insist on currency transfers if the franc is endangered, but will, as under the Dawes plan, allow the money to remain in Europe in some form. But precisely this raises the French fear that America will acquire economic control in France.

It is certainly not with pleasure that the Paris and Washington proceedings are being watched, and strong expressions of disapproval could be freely quoted from newspapers which are at opposite poles of political opinion. There is in particular a dislike of committing the country for a period of three generations.

In short, France's feeling about the Anglo-American debt is something like that which Germany must have felt about the reparations debt. Nevertheless, Governmental circles believe a compromise will be effected and a settlement eventually ratified by Parliament.

WOMAN DELEGATES FOR PARIS

TOKYO, April 4 (Special Correspondence).—Three delegates are named by the Tokyo Government to represent Japan at the convention of the International Suffrage Association in Paris in May. Miss Shizue Miyazawa, a W. C. T. U. worker, will go direct from Japan, while the other two delegates, Mrs. Hisako Iwase and Mrs. Yanako Yuasa, are already in England.

AMERICAN SENATE RATIFIES THREE DEBT PACTS IN ONE DAY

Agreements Reached on Latvian, Estonian and Rumanian Settlements—Reply of France to Ambassador Berenger's Inquiry Awaited

WASHINGTON, April 28 (P).—

With a swift pace established by the Senate in approving war debt settlements already arranged, the negotiators working on the French problem are hopeful that an agreement will be worked out soon for the funding of this \$4,000,000,000 obligation.

Having disposed of the more vigorously controverted Italian and Belgian agreements, the Senate encountered little difficulty when it took up the others, and only the Czechoslovakian settlement remained to be acted upon when adjournment was taken.

The Latvian, Estonian and Rumanian agreements went through so smoothly that one of the opposition leaders, James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, remarked that, on one occasion when a quorum call was ordered, two senators who thought a roll call was being taken on one of the settlements, came into the chamber and voted "aye."

These agreements provided for payment of amounts totaling \$64,195,000 in 62 annual installments. The Czechoslovakian settlement involves \$85,071,023, and was made the unfinished business before the Senate when Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, another of

the opposition leaders, prevented action on it.

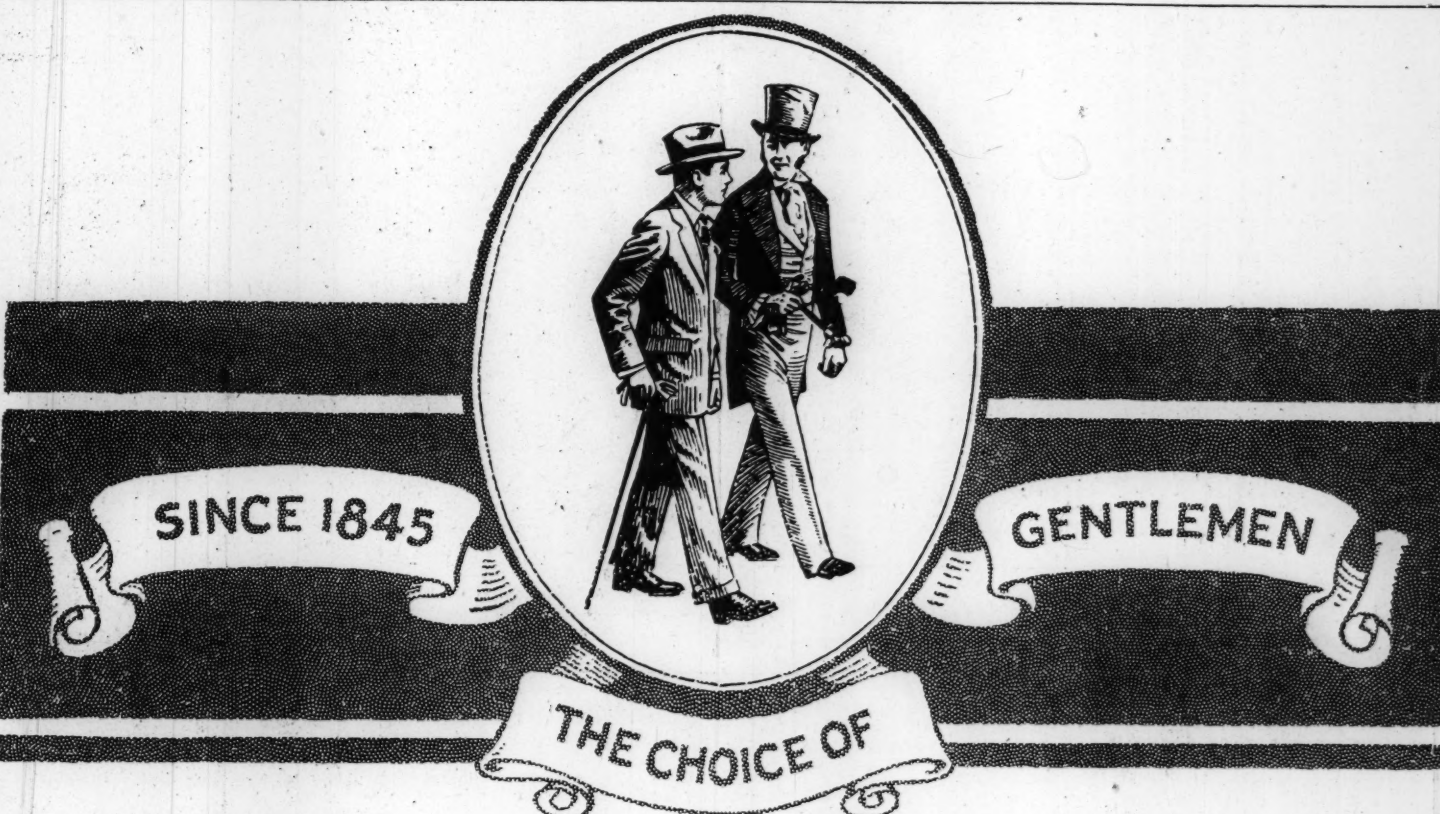
The American debt commission meanwhile suspended its sessions, awaiting word from Henry Berenger, the French Ambassador, who asked the French Government for new instructions with respect to elements of its revised funding proposal which had been found unacceptable. These differences have to do largely with the amounts and methods of payment suggested.

FRANCE FORMING NEW SYRIAN GOVERNMENT

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, April 28.—The French capture of Suediah, which was not accomplished without grave losses on both sides, seems at last to have paved the way for the possible co-operation of the Syrians and Druses with the mandatory.

A number of Damascus notables have consented to serve the national Government which the French are forming provisionally with Damad Ahmed Nami as president, other ministers being Chaker Nemaat, Minister of the Interior; Khalil Barazi, Minister of Public Works, and Aref Nakad, Minister of Justice.



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ONE year ago this month a customer bought a pair of Banister Shoes. Last week he brought them in for a new pair of rubber heels.

"I've worn these shoes practically every day for a year," he said. "Look them over—no chance for you to make another sale yet!"

We did look them over. Shape perfect. Not a crack. Lining intact. Soles with hardly a sign of wear. Good for another year, they ought to be.

This experience is not unusual. It tells more strikingly than words can ever tell—the story of quality for which Banister Shoes have been famous for more than eighty years.

BANISTER Shoes

More and more men are discovering that the wearing of Banister Shoes is a sensible habit—from a standpoint of comfort, style and long service. And of course they come to Coes & Young—the gentlemen's shoe store of Boston.

BOSTON HEADQUARTERS FOR BANISTER SHOES

COES & YOUNG CO. 20 SCHOOL ST.

Avoid Stagnant Air in Your Refrigerator!

A Refrigerator built without effective means of air circulation cannot be sweet and clean. Without dry effective air circulation odors from different foods commingle, spoiling the flavor of your foods.

Refrigeration today requires, above all things, circulation of fresh, dry air. This is just what has made the world-wide reputation of the

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATOR

whose "Syphon System" of rapid air circulation upward through the food compartments and downward on the ice carries off all impurities, moisture and food odors and keeps the foods dry, clean, pure and very cold. Obviously, ice consumption is reduced to the minimum.

You should investigate this matter thoroughly before purchasing a Refrigerator. The railroads, after investigation, equipped over 100,000 cold storage Refrigerator cars with the Bohn Syphon System, and a Bohn Refrigerator is in the kitchen of every Pullman dining car in the United States.

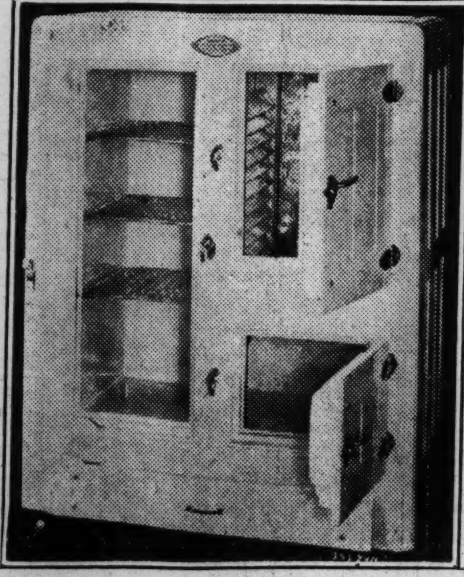
WHITE PORCELAIN

(Exterior and Interior)

At the Price of Wood!

Bohn Syphon Refrigerators are now made with White Porcelain Exterior (and white porcelain one-piece linings). Our perfected process of porcelain manufacture has reduced the cost actually below what a really worthwhile wooden Refrigerator of similar size would cost. The Bohn Porcelain is the very highest grade, fused on heavy steel base.

The advantages of a spotlessly white Porcelain Exterior Refrigerator are obvious. Sanitary and immaculate cleanliness, appealing daintiness, exquisite beauty and easy cleaning are among the many advantages of White Porcelain, which does not absorb odors, moisture or grease, does not shrink or bulge, and retains its efficiency and sparkling beauty for generations.



An Extra Special Offer!

We still have on hand a very few

WHITE PORCELAIN

(Exterior and Interior)

Bohn Syphon Refrigerators the porcelain of which has been very slightly marred during manufacture, but thoroughly restored before leaving our factory, so that they are now practically perfect. These exquisite Refrigerators we now offer at Remarkable Reductions while they last. If you want a real bargain, here's your chance.

Large Stock of Wood and White and Gray Porcelain Refrigerators All Marked at Specially Attractive Prices

FOR ELECTRICAL OR ICE Your Bohn Refrigerator, just as you buy it, is ready for the use of either Ice or Electrical Refrigeration, without changes or alterations.

Monthly Terms If Preferred Small Deposit Holds Any Refrigerator for Delivery at Your Convenience.

BOHN REFRIGERATOR CO.—Factory Branch
246 Boylston St.—27 Providence St., Boston
At Arlington Street Subway Entrance Phone Kenmore 5277

STATE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
HAS STRICT MEMBERSHIP TEST

Registration of Reliable Brokers and Maintenance of High Professional Standards Proposed—Violations to Bring Prompt Removal

Examination and registration of real estate and mortgage brokers—a new policy among Massachusetts realtors—to maintain a list in which the public may have entire confidence and which in itself will raise measurably the standards of the real estate profession, is being conducted by the board of registration of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange in its rooms on the first floor of the Pemberton Building.

Luther C. Greenleaf, president of the exchange, is chairman of the board, while other members are Frederick O. Woodruff, John J. Martin, George F. Washburn, William S. Felton, Warren F. Freeman, Franklin Burnham and John B. Richards, all former presidents of the organization.

Speaking of the work of listing the brokers and what the exchange purposes to accomplish, Mr. Greenleaf explained today that the board of registration of the exchange will aid in establishing and maintaining a list of real estate and mortgage brokers who are above reproach.

"Not only will the public have reason to have entire confidence in the men who are passed to enrollment," he said, "but the realtors throughout this and other states will know that they have tried and true men with whom to deal in Massachusetts. Of the brokers who have already applied for registration, the board is examining them and at the same time conducting independent investigations as to their personal qualifications, honesty, integrity, reputation, ethics and other qualities."

High Standard Set

"Should any complaint be made against a broker listed by our exchange and registered as such, it will be investigated promptly and thoroughly and anyone found to have violated the high standard set by this organization will be removed from the list."

"The response so far has been gratifying. Men from all over the State have filled the blank applications for registration, promising to conduct their business in the ethical manner determined by the board of registration, the first requisite of which is to follow the mandate of the Golden Rule."

G. Lincoln Dillaway, secretary of the exchange, said of the registration system inaugurated: "Registered brokers will be issued a certificate each calendar year upon receipt of a fee of \$5. They shall be authorized to advertise themselves as 'Registered Broker, Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.'"

"All money received from such fees will be used to advertise to the public our system of examination and registration and advising the public to deal only with a registered broker, listing these brokers from time to time in newspapers, in the vicinity in which the broker does business."

Rapid development of Arborum Heights, approximately five miles from the State House and situated opposite the Arboretum, is being made where roads have been constructed to grades approved by the city engineers. Arrangements will soon be completed for installation of telephone, gas, water and electric service for persons who are already building and others who are permitted to build have already been issued. Nell McIntosh is conducting the development.

Arboretum Heights is surrounded by beautiful estates. The approach to the property, especially in the spring, when the forsythia, rhododendron and other flowers are in blossom, is truly beautiful, following along by Jamaica Pond and through the Jamaica Parkway.

This tract consists of 35 acres varying in height from 150 to 395 feet above the sea and commands from the higher sections a wonderful panorama of shore and woodland from Winthrop to the Blue Hills. It is restricted to single-family houses and has other restrictions to insure a congenial home community.

Arboretum Heights is open for inspection daily and visitors are cordially welcomed.

The Coolidge Hill Associates, Inc., have sold Lot 19 on Coolidge Hill, Cambridge, to Francis and Alice Cleveland. The lot consists of 10,620 square feet. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will build for their residence. The sale was made through the office of William C. Codman & Son.

John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., reports the following sales:

For R. H. Wight, the brick Colonial house at 34 Highland Avenue, Newbury, together with the two-car garage and 12,000 feet of land to Mrs. H. Hubbard. Total valuation is \$22,000.

For Minnie I. Taylor, 42,000 feet of land, corner of Louise and Arsenal Streets, Watertown, to John J. Timmins. The property is valued at \$15,000.

For J. J. Donovan, the six-apartment frame house, together with 10,300 feet of land at 214 Rockland Street, Roxbury, to Charles E. Wilbur, who purchases for investment. Total valuation is \$35,000.

The Holland System, Inc., has purchased property at 174-176 State Street, near Commercial Street, consisting of a six-story brick mercantile building and 1260 feet of land assessed at \$75,000. Of this amount \$70,000 is on the land.

Garfield Ciampa has purchased North End property located on Salem Street and Noyes Place from Annie Ruskind. There is a four-story brick building on the property. The assessed valuation is \$26,500.

Everett H. Patten has purchased property at 53-55 Eliot Street, corner of Broadway. The property contains a brick building and 786 feet of land assessed at \$40,000.

The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind has purchased from Herbert F. Winslow for investment the six-story and basement modern mercantile building and 3555 feet of land, 723-725

Boylston Street, between Exeter and Fairfield Streets.

The property has a total assessed valuation of \$90,000, of which \$51,000 is on the land. The entire property is under a long-term lease to Wilson, Inc.

Helping to Promote Realty Ethics

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Photograph by Davis & Sanford

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VERMONT KNIGHTS
TEMPLAR TO MEET

Three-Day Conclave to Be Held at Newport in May

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., April 28 (Special).—The eighty-fourth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Vermont Knights Templar and appendant orders will be held at Newport for three days, beginning May 28. A feature of the conclave will be the dedication of the new Masonic temple, for which an elaborate program is being prepared.

The new building will be dedicated by Most Worshipful Christie B. Crowl of Brattleboro, Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of Vermont, who will also deliver an address. The chief guest will be Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, 33d degree, of Boston, Mass., secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. A grand parade will also be held in which will participate the grand officers, the commanderies of Vermont and neighboring states, lodges of Master Masons and other organizations.

The new Masonic temple is said to be one of the finest in Vermont. The lodge and ante-rooms are perfect in every detail. The building is equipped with a large banquet hall, with a modern kitchen adjoining. In the basement are the pool rooms and bowling alleys. The women of the Eastern Star also have finely equipped rooms.

Among the business matters to be transacted at the annual conclave are the election of officers and a meeting of the past commanders for the purpose of forming a Vermont Past Commanders' Association.

STORE BOYS AWARDED PRIZES FOR PROWESS

Speeches by prominent business men and prizes awarded for athletic prowess were features of the banquet given by the Young Men's Co-operative Club in the Filene restaurant last night.

This is made up of errand boys, shipping boys, bundle boys, stock boys and messengers employed in downtown stores and banded together by the Young Men's Co-operative Association through their secretary, A. A. Capone, a Lincoln Filene, A. E. Finney of the Jordan Marsh Company and J. Paul Foster of the Boston Chamber of Commerce were the speakers.

The boys of the Edison Company track team won a shield as the year's champions, and also by this being their third consecutive year at the head of the column, gained permanent possession of the three-year-old cup.

The Chandler & Co. team won the cup of the junior retail basketball league and the Federal Reserve Bank team were presented with a similar trophy in the junior basketball team.

As winners of the annual employed boys' swimming meet the Jordan Marsh Company team was presented with a shield as trophy.

RADCLIFFE SPEAKER NAMED

At the Radcliffe College commencement exercises in June the speaker is to be John Hanson Thomas Main, president of Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia. It was announced today.

Mr. Main has taught at Moors Hill College, Ind., where he got his A.B. and A.M. degrees, and later was acting president, dean of the faculty, and finally president of Grinnell College.

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SMITH STUDENTS
FROM WIDE AREA

Sixteen Foreign Cities and 42 States of Union Are Represented

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 28 (AP).—Sixteen cities in foreign countries are represented in the student body at Smith College this year. The remainder of the girls are drawn from 42 states and the District of Columbia.

Paris, Montreal and Shanghai have sent two students each. The others from abroad are one each from London and Rome, Eng.; Berlin, Frankfurt and Stuttgart, Ger.; Budapest, Hun.; Tsinanfu, China; Havana, Cuba; Beirut, Syria; Somerset Bridge, Bermuda; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Yauco, P. R., and Lysekil, Sweden.

Among the states New York is in the lead with 456 students. Massachusetts second with 436, New Jersey third with 303, Pennsylvania fourth with 120, Illinois fifth with 115 and Ohio sixth with 112. No other state has more than 50, the rest of New England being represented by 31 from New Hampshire, 23 each from Maine and Rhode Island, and eight from Vermont. There are applicants for admission next year from Nevada, Utah, Oregon, South Dakota, Wyoming and Mississippi, the only states without students here this year.

Although 80 per cent of the students come from New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the controlling influence in college activities is not centralized in this eastern group. The number of girls from the Middle West is increasing each year and Middle West students occupy a number of the responsible and influential positions.

The effect of this mingling of girls from many states and countries is to eliminate provincialism from the student body. A girl coming to Smith quickly learns that the point of view of her particular locality may be radically different from that of another part of the world and the resulting compromise and readjustments are regarded as a broadening influence.

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JUNIOR SCHOOL
ADDITION ASKED

Would Open Chicago Farm-Home Project to Girls as Well as Boys

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 28.—A small group of men and women, sponsors of the Chicago Junior School for Boys, pledged more than \$2000 a meeting here which opened a campaign to raise a fund of \$100,000 for a girls' department in the school. For about 13 years this institution has provided a farm home and instruction for normal boys in need of a normal environment.

Their supporters are now seeking to enlarge its scope by adding two buildings for the accommodation of girls of Chicago junior boys and other girls in need of such a home school. Although the institution is not a charity, it does not attempt to

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AMERICAN MUSICAL ADVANCE
Gets Impetus From Schools

Rapid Development Predicted by Boston Composer After Tour of Middle West—High School Bands and Orchestras Nation's Music Training Ground

"We have begun a period of the most extraordinary development in music this country has ever known, and it is coming so fast that we have got to jump to keep up with it," declared William Arms Fisher of Boston, composer and educator, upon his return from a tour of the Middle West, where he attended the Music Supervisors National Conference at Detroit, Mich., April 12 to 16.

"I think that this is due largely to the growth of the movement for orchestras and bands in high school and also in elementary schools," he said. "We have six great orchestras in the United States, but they are supported by less than 1 per cent of the people of their communities. Now the high school pupils are coming along with their orchestras and bands and upon graduating from school are establishing civic orchestras in almost every town. Think what that means, and it is an immediate result of school music."

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LEADERS EXPECT CLOSE CONTEST ON WATER PLANS

Forces About Evenly Divided on Paramount Issue of Present Session

With the greatest legislative contest of the 1926 session in Massachusetts impending as the result of committee reports read into the Senate today—a majority of 13 approving the Booth plan for providing additional water sources for Boston and Worcester, a minority of 11 favoring the Goodnough plan—leaders expect an evenly divided, nonpartisan struggle over the proposals which would eventually spend more money than ever before authorized by the State for a single project.

When on Monday night, the vote of the Committee on Water Supply and Metropolitan Affairs stood 10 to 9 for the Goodnough plan, most observers at the State House felt certain this proposal would win the committee sanction, and the feeling prevailed Tuesday until it suddenly and unexpectedly became known that Boston Democrats, in early balloting for the most part reticent and absent from the State House, had swung their votes to favor Worcester and the Booth plan.

The solid alignment of Democratic votes aroused the most surprise of any action of the session to date. Roland D. Sawyer, a member of the committee and Democratic Representative from Ware, issued a statement late yesterday, in which he said:

"True, our action today changes from that of yesterday, but the peculiar conditions under which the committee had been maneuvered in the past few days makes any action of the committee of little value."

"It is very regrettable that a committee action on a question of great public concern and the starting of a program for spending the largest sum of money ever authorized by the Legislature should have come forth under the conditions that surround the action we took today."

"The State has spent \$150,000 on a study of this question, the best engineers in the land and patient committees have wrestled with it and now we come down to the end where action is taken under influences that make the whole thing mean nothing at all."

"It appears that two senators of Greater Boston and the entire Boston delegation of Democrats have voted solidly for the Goodnough plan, in favor of the Boston Water Commission at the expense of their own city. If the voters of Boston are so indifferent as to the size of taxes and the quality of the water they drink that they do not care how their representatives and senators vote, I suppose that is their business."

"The real fight will now come in the Committee on Ways and Means and on the floor of the House, where I hope certain influences may not be so powerful."

Minority Report Drawn Up
A minority report has been drawn up by the 11 Democratic members of the Goodnough plan, and it is believed that this will receive much consideration in debate on the floor of both Houses. The reports go first to the Senate, where they will be referred to the Committee on Water Supply and Metropolitan Affairs.

The bills have been before the Water Supply and Metropolitan Affairs Committees since early in March, and most of the time has been devoted to hearings, investigations, and extensive discussions. How much of this ground will have to be gone over again is not known, but the Ways and Means Committee does not expect to decide in haste.

The Booth plan is expected to receive more favorable consideration in the Senate than it will in the House. Five senators voted for the Booth plan and one opposed it in the first committee, and Christian Nelson, Senator from Worcester, has led the contest for the Booth plan.

When the bill reaches the House, however, it will, it is expected, meet more friends of the Goodnough plan, and if the Senate favors the former, the House is expected to favor the latter. At the present time opinion appears very evenly divided, and observers are loath to predict results.

RADCLIFFE NAMES ASSISTANT DEAN
Radcliffe College today announced the appointment of Miss Ruth Atherton Merrill of Cambridge as assistant dean. Miss Merrill, who obtained her A. B. degree from Radcliffe in 1915, is at present in the appointment office of the Graduate School of Education at Harvard.

Miss Merrill has in the past been connected with the Avon Home in Cambridge. She has had teaching experience in the Barstow School, Kansas City, and was at one time assistant dean in the Colorado College. In collaboration with Miss Helen Braden she has written a short pamphlet on the requirements, scope of work, and duties of a dean which was published by the press and publicity committee of the National Association of Deans of Women.

NEW HOTEL KENMORE ENTERTAINS BUILDERS

Of the many who have enjoyed the concerts of the Silver Masked Tenor radio, a fortunate 400 had the pleasure of seeing and hearing the artist himself who appeared at a dinner and entertainment given in the Crystal Room of the new Hotel Kenmore last night, to those who cooperated in the construction and equipment of the new hotel. John Bruker, in behalf of the trustees of the Braemore-Kenmore Trust, owners and operators of the Hotel Kenmore, spoke of the splendid co-operation by those active in completing his new hotel.

LEVER FACES SUIT FOR GARAGE PERMIT

Barnet Wolek of 247 Campbell avenue, Revere, has petitioned the Superior Court for a writ of mandamus to compel Albert J. Brown, city clerk of Revere to issue to Mr. Wolek a permit for the erection of a public garage at 1536 North Shore Road, and also occupying 7 to 9 Dehon Street.

The city clerk has refused to issue the permit on the ground that it violates the established district provisions of Revere, and also that the permit, voted by John S. Walsh, Mayor, was not subsequently passed over his veto by the necessary two-thirds vote of the Revere Council.

Mr. Wolek claims in his petition that on Sept. 14, 1925, he petitioned the Board of Aldermen of Revere for the garage permit and that the permit was duly granted. When the matter came before Judge Edward Pierce in the Superior Court he sent the case to Samuel Cutler, attorney, as master. The latter will hold hearings and report the evidence to the court.

WALKS FOR STUDY OF BIRDS, MAY 22

Marks Annual Bird Field Day of State Grange

May 22 has been set for the annual bird field day of the Massachusetts State Grange, which will be celebrated at Babson Park, Wellesley Hills.

Bird walks will start at 6:30 and 8 a. m. from the club house, at all the birds are early birds. At 11 there will be a program of talks, award of prizes on the essay contest, and a reading of notes on birds seen or heard on the walks, and an illustrated lecture.

Two prizes are offered this year to school children under 16 years, who send the best essays on birds to the Grange, Ornithologist, E. H. Forbush, at the State House, the papers to reach him not later than May 17.

Mrs. E. O. Marshall, secretary of the Grange, states that the latter half of May is the best time for bird study as then the migrants are hurrying northward and the summer visitors, and the resident species are looking up nesting sites and feeding young.

"We hope to pay special attention to beginners this year, as something more serious than the ordinary sport is back of this collection for interesting people in this field work," Mrs. Marshall says. "If we have a great number of people studying birds, birds will be saved to the State for all time, we may hope."

HOME BEAUTIFUL SHOW TO OFFER NEW RECIPES

At the opening day of the Home Beautiful and Building Trades Exposition, to be held from May 1 to 8, in Mechanics Building, Boston, one feature will be demonstrations of new ways of preparing eggs in connection with National Egg Day. Chester I. Campbell, general manager, has provided the special demonstration kitchen. The demonstrators will be from the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Miss Eunice Clark of the Norfolk County Agricultural School at Walpole will demonstrate new fancy custards, and Miss Beatrice Billings of the Middlesex County Extension Service will demonstrate new ways of preparing eggs. Everything new in the household world will be on display in Mechanics Building and there will be a score or more of interesting demonstrations during the week.

Recipes will be given away in connection with demonstrations. Housekeepers who desire the recipes sent to their homes may obtain them by registering.

HENRY FORD RECEIVES GIFT OF ANCIENT SLEIGH

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 28 (AP)—An ancient sleigh or wagon body, hung on leather straps with the seat fastened to bows of wood, and a hayrack more than 100 years old, have been added to the antique collection of Henry Ford at Sudbury. They are the gifts of R. Eugene Ashley, who came across these relics of an earlier day at his home in South Middleboro.

Mr. Ashley recently bought the sleigh which had been in the family for more than 170 years, the house itself dating back to 1648. The implements were found in the out-buildings, and Mr. Ashley wrote to Mr. Ford, telling him if he wanted the sleigh he was welcome to them. Mr. Ford's agent came down and accepted the gifts. The sleigh body dates back to the period when the stage coach was the chief means of transportation, as the manner in which the body is hung on the bows suggests the method in which the old stage coaches were hung. It is in a good state of preservation.

WORK HORSE PARADE ENTRIES WELCOMED

Entries for the Annual Work Horse Parade close May 1. Entry blanks can be obtained at the office of the association, 83 Broad Street. They will be sent to any address upon application by letter or telephone, Main 0282.

The usual prizes of money, medals and badges will be awarded. The various championship prizes for horses used in different lines of business, which were offered for the first time last year, will be offered again this year. In these championship classes only one entry is allowed to each exhibitor. The prizes are a silver medal to the owner, and \$5 to the driver. If the owner is also the driver, he will receive both medal and money.

WESLEYAN SENIORS TO TEACH ABROAD

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 28 (Special)—Four members of the senior class at Wesleyan University will go abroad to teach at the close of the college year. Paul S. McElroy of Chicopee, Pa., president of the Oxford Club and member of the Phi Nu Theta fraternity, will teach English in the American University at Cairo, Egypt. To the same university will also go Wendell W. Phillips, Wilbur Fisk Scholar, of the Wesleyan, and a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity.

George M. Kahrl of Mount Vernon, O., and John B. Tompkins of East Orange, N. J., both members of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, will go to Robert College at Constantinople.

WETS AND DRYS JOIN FORCES TO PASS STRICTER LAW BILL

House Vote of 196 to 4 Sends Measure Providing for Bureau of Prohibition in Treasury Department Up to Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 28.—Wets and drys joined to put through the House, by practically a unanimous vote, a bill which will enable stricter enforcement of prohibition.

By a vote of 196 to 4 the Crampton bill, establishing a Bureau of Prohibition and a Bureau of Customs in the Treasury Department, was approved and sent to the Senate for confirmation.

Before reaching the final vote wets and drys engaged in debate. A proposed amendment by Fiorello La Guardia (S.), Representative from New York, to legalize the manufacture and sale of 275 beer was summarily ruled out of order.

A second amendment offered by R. A. Green (D.), Representative from Florida, was brushed aside by a viva-voce vote.

Mr. La Guardia proposed a third amendment which would have prevented prohibition enforcement agents from receiving pay from other sources. This amendment was rejected by a vote of 64 to 16.

In the final count on the measure, John Philip Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, leader of the House vote for the bill. He declared that he was for the most rigid enforcement, arguing that the more efficient it became, the earlier would prohibition be repealed.

The bill, which was drafted by Andrew W. Mayo, Secretary of the Treasury, and Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary, in charge of prohibition enforcement, provides for a commissioner of prohibition and a commissioner of customs, each of whom would have an assistant commissioner and two deputies. The commissioners would receive \$8000 a year. The prohibition commissioner would be immediately responsible to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The act specifically provides that all rights, privileges, powers, and duties now exercised by the Internal Revenue Commissioner in enforcing the prohibition and narcotic law shall be transferred to the new bureau.

The measure is one of the important revisions asked by the Treasury Department to enable a more efficient administration of the prohibition law.

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Russia's Higher Education Said to Aim for Proficiency

F. Scott Nearing Tells Smith Students That New Conception of the University Has Been Developed in System Now in Operation There

Special from Monitor Bureau
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 20 (Special)—"In Russian, when you finish your higher education, you get a certificate of proficiency—you don't get a diploma, and then hang loose over the world and look for a place to drop," said F. Scott Nearing, lecturer and author, speaking at chapel exercises at Smith College. Mr. Nearing has just returned from a year's stay in Russia where he made a thorough study of the Russian educational system.

"In October and November, 1925, I visited about 70 of the Russian schools," he said. "There was a revolution in Russian in 1917, and that revolution has affected only the economic and political life but not the educational, cultural life as well. As a result of the changes in education the Russians have developed a number of new conceptions, among them the conception of the university."

The new Russian educational system is divided into two main sections—the mass school, which is equivalent to our elementary and high school, and their upper school, which is equivalent to our college and graduate school. The student entering the upper school is about 18 or 19 years of age. The college courses run for about four years, and then comes the graduate work.

"Our idea of the university comes from the Middle Ages, when the law, theology and philosophy were all taught out of books all stored in a library—the students and faculty went into the library and read their books, and the university was conducted around that center."

"In Russia, however, there has been developed a new kind of education, an education for certain kinds of specialized, disciplined action. The electrical engineer has to learn his science in handling electrical machinery, the agriculturist has to learn his science in the fields. Therefore, the Russians assume, it is no longer possible to assemble all of the knowledge that the world possesses on a campus, in a library, or in a set of buildings. On the contrary, education has become a series of specialized activities in the sciences of which those being educated carry on the activities in which they are doing educational work."

"The thing that I have been trying to show is that the Russian upper schools are organized to prepare people to function as members of society, to prepare them for usefulness in the social order, and they do that by having the students participate directly in the social order. In other words, the higher school is an institution where people work at jobs. All student matters are run by the student. Each course is handled by a student-professor committee. At the end of the year the professors and students assemble and the student committee makes a report for the work of the year, and any student in the room is entitled to get up and say anything he likes about the course or the professor."

Students participating in life, students having to handle the job—that is the conception of the university in Russia."

Mr. Nearing will address the conference this evening in answer to the question "Can We Give a Good Account of Our Stewardship?" In the morning the conference will resume its consideration of the curriculum, closing tomorrow evening.

BAPTIST WOMEN'S SOCIETY CONVENES
Mrs. George W. Coleman Is Made Honorary President

WORCESTER, Mass., April 28 (AP)—The New England district Women's American Baptist Home Mission Society elected these officers for 1926 at its annual meeting here today:

Honorary president, Mrs. George W. Coleman, Boston; president, Mrs. William J. Bludgel, Somerville; first vice-president, Mrs. William H. Jones, Portland; missionary vice-president, Mrs. George A. Miles, West Somerville; recording secretary, Mrs. Arthur E. Watkins, Arlington; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Henry S. Budgell, Newton Highlands; treasurer, Miss S. M. Hayward, Malden.

Chairmen of standing committees: Conference, Mrs. George W. Coleman, Boston; Finance, Mrs. Grace Coleman, Brookline; Hospitality, Miss Abbie A. Carder, Cambridge; Nominating, Miss A. M. Pickering, Jamaica Plain; Program and Publicity, Mrs. William H. Jones and Mrs. John J. Frier, West Somerville; Secretaries, White Cross, Mrs. A. E. Reynolds, Somerville; College Counselor, Mrs. Charles N. Arbuckle, Newton Center; Christian Americanization, Mrs. William Reid, Providence; Literature and Standards of Excellence, Mrs. G. M. Chisholm, Malden; Deputation, Mrs. William E. Blodgett, Woburn; Missionary Education, Mrs. Harold L. Hanson, Charlestown; Reading Contest, Mrs. H. Warren White, Roxbury; World-Wide Guild, Mrs. Perry, Weymouth.

Children's World Crusade, Mrs. Ralph T. Ande, Providence; Advisory Council, Mrs. De Witt G. Wilcox, Newton Center; Mrs. A. F. Pease, Malden; Mrs. Leonard H. Rhodes, Brookline; Mrs. Clifford D. Gray, Lewiston, Me., and Mrs. G. M. Sabean, Malden.

BOSTON POLICE SURVEY ASKED BY MR. O'BRIEN
Appointment by Governor Fuller of a special investigating committee to make an examination into the administrative department of the Boston police force was urged by Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney, in a discussion of the present police conditions before a meeting of the Gloucester Association last night. Mr. O'Brien recommended an immediate survey of the department with a view to necessary adjustments.

The district attorney asserted that while general opinion regarding the situation is that closer co-operation and support among the judges and district attorneys is needed to better conditions, an investigation into the administration of the police department might reveal many ways in which further improvements could be made.

Herbert A. Wilson, Police Commissioner, declined to comment on Mr. O'Brien's observations.

WRIT IS SOUGHT IN VACCINE CASE

Hartford Parent Would Compel Official to Accept Exemption Certificate

HARTFORD, Conn., April 28 (Special)—An application has been made to Thomas J. Molloy, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to issue a writ of mandamus should not be issued against Dr. Charles P. Botsford, superintendent of the Hartford Health Department, to compel him to sign a written approval of the certificate so that the son of Everett Emmons of Hartford will be allowed to attend school without being vaccinated.

The superintendent refused to accept certificates of exemption signed by a physician which stated that the Emmons boy and the son of John Mallett, also of Hartford, were physically unfit for vaccination. Exemption from vaccination is provided for under the state law.

In the Emmons application it is claimed that Dr. Botsford has no authority to set himself up as a tripartite to pass upon the qualifications of a physician.

The vaccination issue is also pending in the Superior Court, but will not be argued there until the mandamus proceedings are over. The parents of the two children paid a nominal fine in the police court on the charge of failing to send the boys to school, and took the case to the Superior Court on appeal.

Judge Nathan Schatz advised the school authorities to admit the children to school until the case in the Superior Court is decided. This they refused to do.

MILK PRICE CUT POSTPONED
The usual reduction in the wholesale price of milk during the month of May will not be made, it was decided yesterday at a meeting of the New England Milk Producers' Association.

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ANTI-CRIME ACTS TO BE SURVEYED

Mr. Benton Expected to Review State's New Laws at National Meeting

Jay R. Benton, Massachusetts Attorney-General, left last night for Washington where he will attend the convention of the National Anti-Crime Commission. The invitation to Mr. Benton came from F. Turbe Davison, chairman of the commission.

Mr. Benton was invited, it is believed, to outline to the commission the results which have come from the program of legal legislation passed by the present session of the Massachusetts Legislature. Largely as an outgrowth of the attention which was focused on law enforcement last summer and fall and resulted in the formation of the National Anti-Crime Commission, the Massachusetts Legislature devoted much attention to a rehabilitation of criminal jurisprudence.

Nearly a dozen bills have already been passed, most of which affect minor changes in the law, and it is believed that they will have an important and constructive influence in expediting justice.

On Thursday the Attorney-General will appear before the war claims committee of the national House of Representatives to urge passage of Senate Bill 47 providing for reimbursement to Massachusetts of \$233,885.82 covering Civil War interest claims. The bill was passed by the Senate on April 3.

On Friday and Saturday Mr. Benton will attend the sessions of the American War Institute.

Several additional features are included in the redrafted bill. Under its provisions, the Attorney-General will have power to summon and examine witnesses, to call for books and papers, and to submit either oral or written arguments on the cases. These powers were not specifically granted him in the former bill. He will also be enabled to attend hearings when the Public Utilities Commission represents the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It is felt at the State House that the redrafted bill has a good chance of passage.

VINCENT CLUB'S SHOW SCHEDULED
The annual Vincent Club show is to have its first Boston showing tomorrow evening at the Hollis Street Theater, with successive performances on the afternoons and evenings of Friday and Saturday. The show, which is called "Come Across" has two acts.

Final rehearsals have been held, the costumes and dance numbers are ready. The committee is satisfied that "Come Across" will not let down the tradition of excellence which has been built up by the Vincent Club plays in other years.

D. A. R. TO GIVE CONCERT
The State Society of the Daughters of the Revolution will give a candlelight concert at the Vendome Hotel on Friday afternoon. Patriotic songs by a chorus, with Mrs. A. Carleton Black, formerly director of music at Simmons, as director and soprano soloist; dramatic readings by Miss Josephine Stranahan, for the last two years a student of dramatic art in London, with interpretive music by Clare Leonard, are included in the program.

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MOVE AGAINST DRY LAW TAKES FORM IN FRANCE

'American Hotel Men and Tourists Used as Medium to Add to Mistaken Views

PARIS, April 28.—A well defined propaganda to encourage the exportation of wines of America, emanating from France but participated in by other grape-growing countries, constitutes the newest move against prohibition from outside sources. American films, American tourists and even news dispatches from the United States are contributing to the belief in France that prohibition is on the wane.

Various agencies are being employed by the wine interests to promote this belief, one of which found expression in a valuable way last week when American hotel keepers were in congress in Paris. They were conducted through huge cellars in Rheims and it is recorded that they were greatly impressed by the spectacle of millions of bottles carefully laid away. One paper rather naively related that the visit of the hotel men was a good day of propaganda for the wines of France.

Ten States in Movement
An international office to direct the propaganda and work for the more general use of wine over the world has been set up in Paris, and, while that city is headquarters, other countries, notably Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal, are said to be contributing to the movement. In all, there are 10 countries in the movement, including several on the American continent. Consultations have been held for several months, in which the various governments are reported to be lending countenance by the presence at the conferences of official governmental representatives.

Foreign propagandists against American prohibition are finding expressive material for their claim that the wets will be victorious in America in the cinema, theaters where, films from American exchanges depict drinking scenes as entirely usual.

After the war the French wine growers bitterly complained that the markets were being closed against them. Not only America ceased to buy, but Germany, Russia and England, for varying causes, took very little. Now, the bulk of the French wines, with the exception of champagne, are consumed at home; and, indeed, contrary to general belief, France imports a considerably larger quantity than it exports. The latest available figures show importations of over 9,000,000 hectoliters as against exportation of 2,250,000 hectoliters. Purchases of wines in France by Germany have again reached the pre-war level.

Mistaken Views
It is recorded that when the hotel keepers visited the wineries they saw huge piles of cases wines ready for export to Canada and remarked that it was surprising what a large consumer of wine Canada had become in the last year or two.

As an example of a popular belief in France in the eventual raising of prohibition, the Intransigent quoted a French Minister, speaking at the Franco-American banquet recently, as saying: "How can we pay the American debt? It would suffice at the moment which is near of raising the interdiction on alcoholic drinks in America, that French champagne be sold to a central office at \$1 a bottle. This central office could resell to private persons at \$4 instead of \$15, as is done secretly today, and

France's debt would be wiped out in a few years without the taxpayers having to give a centime." Naturally, this suggestion is not meant to be taken too seriously. Nor is it possible to verify the report that the propagandists had adopted a slogan, "A bottle of wine on every table," but both the Minister's remarks and the reported slogan are sufficiently indicative of the mistaken views in France of American prohibition.

GERMANY HAILS SOVIET TREATY

Liberals Say It Aids Peace, Nationalists Would Like It More Far-Reaching

BERLIN, April 28.—The German-Soviet Russian Treaty meets an exceptionally friendly reception here.

"It is true that Soviet Russia apparently derives a greater benefit from the treaty at present, but the treaty will gain in importance for Germany in the future, as it will assist Germany in its economic enterprises in Soviet Russia," Baron Werther von Rheinbaben, one of the leaders of the German People's Party and Gustav Stresemann's aide-de-camp, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. Also the fact that at last Germany's interpretation of Articles 16 and 17 of the League of Nations Covenant has been officially laid down in the treaty, Baron Rheinbaben believes to be of importance for Germany.

Dr. Paul Hertz, one of the leaders of the Social Democrats, emphasized the treaty's importance to Germany from an economic point of view. The German export trade, he told the Monitor correspondent, suffered especially from the fact that other nations had built up industries in certain countries during and after the war. He intimated that Germany should now do the same in Soviet Russia, and believes the treaty will smooth the path for this work by quieting the political atmosphere between the two nations.

The press views the treaty mainly from the political point of view. Liberal newspapers declare it a further stone in the structure of peace about to be raised in Europe. If Soviet Russia would conclude similar treaties with other nations, primarily England, it is said Moscow would gradually find its way back to Europe and into the League of Nations.

The Conservatives, on the other hand, regard the treaty mainly as a counter-agent against Locarno, and the Nationalists regret it is not more far-reaching than it is. Every step must be welcome which restores to Germany freedom of action, the Deutsche Tageszeitung writes, and adds the fact that "the wire leading to Soviet Russia is once more intact" should be a warning to those statesmen who still regard Germany as a defenseless victim of their tyrannical desires.

The Communists, finally, believe Dr. Stresemann will violate Germany's promised neutrality and co-operate with the western powers if these should take steps against Soviet Russia.

ENVOYS MEET WITH PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, April 28 (P)—Hugh Gibson, who will represent the United States at the preliminary Armament Limitation Conference at Geneva, and his technical aide, headed by Maj.-Gen. Dennis Nolan and Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, held a conference with President Coolidge at the White House, preparatory to sailing from New York on April 30.

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BOARD'S PROHIBITION STAND WINS SPONTANEOUS APPROVAL

Support of Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act by Christian Science Directors Brings Nation-Wide Response

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 28.—The action of the Christian Science Board of Directors in upholding the Prohibition Law at a critical moment has received the approval of Christian Scientists and other law-abiding citizens throughout the land.

Telegrams and letters have been received from 233 Christian Science Churches, 75 societies and 506 individuals. Special significance is found in the fact that all of this is without solicitation and is wholly spontaneous. As soon as the word had been flashed from Boston that the resolutions had been adopted pledging support to the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and to the Federal Enforcement Law, messages began to pour into the Washington office of The Christian Science Monitor from individuals, from groups and from churches in cities, towns and rural districts, cordially endorsing the stand the Directors had taken and asking that their views be presented to the Senate Judiciary sub-committee holding hearings on prohibition bills.

Messages Still Coming
Telegrams and letters are still being received, among the latest being a number from Utah and the State of Washington by air mail. Some of the messages are a formal endorsement of the Directors' stand. In many cases letters go into detail of the advantages of prohibition. Through all of them runs a calm assumption that the law can be enforced, and that it must be observed.

"Because our State and Government have had difficulty in enforcing these laws (and the friends of liquor have deliberately and intentionally made it difficult) seems no reason for considering the modification of the law," wrote a correspondent from Bellingham, Wash. "Of what other good law for the betterment of moral conditions in our country would a modification be demanded, because its enforcement was hard to accomplish?" From a manufacturing concern in Chicago, 25 employees signed a statement asking as citizens that "no legislation be permitted to pass which will in any way have for its purpose the abolishment or modification of the Volstead Act."

Liquor Banned in Any Form
A western woman wrote, "My childhood was made miserable on account of a drinking father. I now have two boys that I want to see protected by the laws of our country. I have an automobile that I don't care to have jeopardized by drivers filled up on light wines and beer. We women do not want liquor in any form."

A woman in New York states that she will not vote for any candidate who is not pledged to uphold the Constitution and enforcement law. She believes that as a result of the hearings that have been held, the

change in public sentiment will tend to do away with "breweries in the home," as the padlock is doing away with the night clubs in her neighborhood in New York City.

An interesting telegram came from Edmonton, Alta., to the following effect: "Members of First Church, Edmonton, hope the prohibition law will stand unaltered in the United States as a grand achievement for the betterment of mankind. Government control prevails in Alberta. Licensed public beer parlors have proved very little better than the old saloon bar. We expect that the maintenance of this law in the United States will enable Canada eventually to enact similar legislation."

All Happy to Assist
In forwarding resolutions signed by many names from an Ohio city the clerk stated that members and friends of the church "feel most grateful for the opportunity to express themselves for the right in a matter that confronts the Nation with a measure of evil equally as drastic, though more subtle, as war between nations. We are happy that we may assist."

The following message is one of many showing improvement under prohibition:

"Following results in Santa Ana due largely to prohibition and enforcement of Volstead Act since its adoption: Population increased from 15,000 to 32,000; bank deposits increased from \$5,000,000 to \$16,000,000. Savings accounts increased 50 per cent. Homes owned by laborers increased 65 per cent. Happiness and comforts in homes of former drinkers increased beyond measure. We favor strict enforcement of Volstead Act and appointment of officials who will enforce the law."

The messages and reports received by The Christian Science Monitor cover a wide range, but all carry the unwavering loyalty of Christian Scientists to the Prohibition Law.

MANAGERS AND GUILD OF DRAMATISTS AGREE

NEW YORK, April 28 (P)—An agreement between members of the Producing Managers' League and the members of the Dramatists' Guild

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of the Authors' League of America has been signed, ending the conference between the two stage factions for the last three months. The agreement provides that in outright sales of plays the producers shall acquire all the rights attached to plays. Under the agreement the dramatists assert they have obtained a "closed shop," in that the producers deal only with their organization. They agree, however, to admit "at all times any person upon payment of dues."

11,000 REFUGEES HOUSED IN IRAK

Christians Are Safely Tided Over Winter—Occupation Found for Many

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 28.—The Christian refugees in Irak have "now been safely tided over a very severe winter," according to a report received here from a representative in Irak of the Assyrian and Irak Christians Committee.

"There is now no question of actual starvation," the report continues, "and the great majority should be able to exist in the future without further charity beyond what can be supplied locally in Irak." About 11,000 Nestorian Christians have been housed as tenants or agricultural laborers in privately owned villages and now need chiefly grain for sowing, for which funds are already available. A number also are employed as domestic servants.

About 18,000 were driven over the frontier last year, of which 2000 have enlisted in the Irak army, and their families, to the number of about 4000, live with them in camp or barracks.

Of the remaining 2000 some have taken up weaving or other work for which they are qualified, and a number are being supported by relatives. About 3000 Chaldeans now in refugee camps at Zakho and Bervail can readily be placed as laborers or otherwise with various landowners.

One thousand more are in the town of Mosul and gradually finding occupation. The remainder are scattered.

Large areas suitable for freehold land have been provisionally selected, sufficient to accommodate all remaining refugees who are willing to be settled.

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What They are saying.

DR. CHRISTIAN F. REISNER: "The wet campaign will collapse if the church continues to fight."

MEREDITH NICHOLSON: "It (wealth draft) would exercise a sobering effect upon the cheerful unthinking chauvinists who talk big army and big navy and demand that Uncle Sam bear a chip on his shoulder."

BENITO MUSSOLINI: "I have chosen as my motto in life: 'Live dangerously.'"

LORD SALVESBY: "I know of no more generous people than the people of Aberdeen."

DR. BEN L. REITMAN: "We have more millionaires in America than in England has outside the jails."

FRANK CONERFORD: "To suggest we can proceed to world peace until we devise machinery to solve problems is to be guilty of intellectual dishonesty."

DR. A. P. FITCH: "There is nothing so despicable as the way we are prone to sit in judgment."

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on the characters of our neighbors in the light of the fragility of our own."

PROF. E. M. PATTERSON: "We cannot have both the penny and the cake, that is, we cannot collect debts and at the same time surround the United States with a high protective wall to keep out the goods of our creditors, which are their only means of payment."

JANE COWI: "I live for and by and with the theater."

JAPAN TO SUBSIDIZE INDUSTRY

TOKYO, April 4 (Special Correspondence)—The Government is to give 300,000 yen to the National Products Encouragement Society for use in propaganda work in popularizing Japan-made products within Japan. A "Made-in-Japan" fair is to be held in Tokyo shortly, and other forms of propaganda will be utilized.

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Fairbairn Style in Rowing a Short Cut, Unorthodox But Successful

Shall Style Alone, or Speed With Natural Grace, Move a Boat Is Question of English Oarsmen

By R. MAILLARD STEAD

Stephen Fairbairn, whose "eccentric" views on rowing are explained in this article, stands out as one of the most successful oarsmen and coaches in history. He rowed in the Cambridge boats of 1882, 1883, 1886, and 1887, and for more than 40 years has coached the crews of his old college, Jesus College, which has provided more "Blues" for the great annual race with Oxford than all the other Cambridge colleges of the same size, with their orthodox coaching, put together. After the war he captained and coached Thames Rowing Club, with the result that it swept the board at nearly all the first-class regattas and in 1923 carried off the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley.

London

Special Correspondence
STEPHEN FAIRBAIRN, an 18-stone synonym for "Success in Rowing," is one of sport's storm centers. Round him have raged the hottest controversies, at him has been hurled endless opprobrium, and all because he dared hark back to "first principles," as he calls them, and found a short cut to the oarsman's goal of driving a racing shell through the water at maximum speed. From schooldays in spacious Australia, through a great rowing career at Cambridge University, to years of unprecendented success as a coach, Fairbairn has always gone straight at his jumps. He saw that there was a simpler way of rowing than that insisted upon by the English "Orthodox Brigade," and he took it. Whereupon, although results would appear to have justified his methods over and over again, he has been looked at askance and even told that the consistent successes of the Jesus College and Thames Rowing Club crews he has coached during the last 45 years are a mere chance to the welfare of British rowing.

The Test of Speed

To American readers it may seem an extraordinary thing that a man who can command success almost whenever and wherever he wields his megaphone should have his methods decried so strongly; but it must not be forgotten that the English in sport are inclined to view a sudden break from "orthodoxy" with suspicion, whether it be the "crouching start" in sprinting, the "straight leg" in hurdling, the "Fairbairn style" in rowing with swivel rowlocks, or any other development which carries with it quick profits. American oarsmen, like those on the Continent and in the Colonies, have always rowed after a fashion Fairbairn teaches, because, like him, they approached the matter unhampered by convention and took a purely practical view of it. They said, "The main aim is to get the boat first to the winning post," and accordingly judged a crew by its speed. The English orthodox school had other standards. It held aloft the ideal, as yet unattained, of the "perfect oarsman," and appraised crews by the nearness of their approach to the classic pattern, with its intricate body-movements, some of which Fairbairn holds to be entirely superfluous in the real job of moving the boat.

"Speed and not show" is Fairbairn's motto, and for purposes of instruction he paraphrases it in the simple formula, "leg drive and blade work." Beyond these two fundamentals, he demands very little of his charges. They may "shoot their slides," "look out of the boat," "hoop their backs," and commit almost any other breach of orthodoxy that their individuality demands, provided always that they get a real grip of the water, apply and sustain a full leg-drive from the stretcher and make the boat leap from under at every stroke. Not that Fairbairn belittles the value of style. He differs from his critics only by requiring it to be the corollary of hard work instead of the precursor to it. Fairbairn's "ideal oarsman" and that of the orthodox coaches are actually the

same. The difference lies in the avenues of approach thereto. "When I am coaching a man to row in a race," said Fairbairn in an interview with the writer, "I teach him to concentrate upon getting his work properly applied with his blade and his frame will posit itself without help. After all, it is scarcely more complicated to pull an oar through a stroke than it is to stoop down and pick up a piece of paper from the floor. Both involve a long series of separate movements, and you don't do either by puzzling out the details. Everyone can pick up paper from the floor, because he knows he can, and everybody can pull a useful blade, once he begins to think he can. Whether or not a man will develop into a stylish oarsman depends upon his athletic sense of touch, timing, control and balance, and upon the amount of thought he gives to the question when at home in his easy chair. In the boat his job is hard



"Steve" Fairbairn, the Australian Oarsman and Coach, Who Dared Break Free From English "Orthodoxy" in Rowing and Has Taken His Pupils Along a Short and Certain Cut to Success.

work off the stretcher and neat work with the blade—first, last and all the time.

Converting Weight Into Strength
Fairbairn's coaching, or rather his phraseology when coaching differs most from the orthodox where he insists that rowing consists of pushing water past the boat. The other coaches say that your really good oarsman pulls the boat past his stationary oar-blade. To what extent both are correct is food for the mathematicians, but Fairbairn's view has at least the merit of providing his pupils with the blade as a single gauge for their faults. Also, from his angle, it has the advantage of keeping them from bothering about their bodies.

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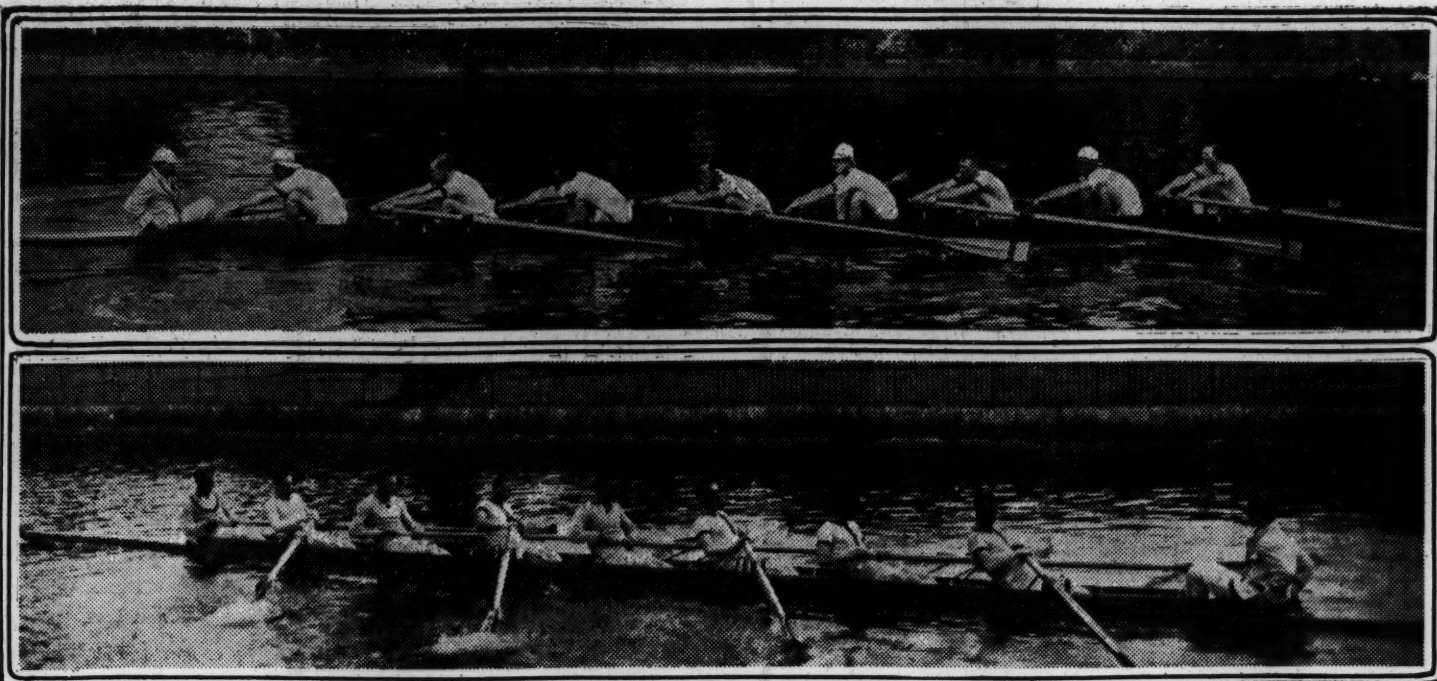
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Start and Finish of Fairbairn Stroke



Above—The Camera Is "Steve's" Chief Aid in Refuting the Criticism That His Crews Row "Short." The Thames Rowing Club's Eight of 1923, Winner of the Classic Grand Challenge Cup at Henley Royal Regatta, Shown Here, Has "Floated" Forward in the Leisurely Fairbairn Way, and Appears to Be at Least Six Inches Further Over the Stretcher Than an "Orthodox" Crew Would Be.

Below We Have the Eight of Jesus College, 1923, at the Finish of a Characteristic Fairbairn "Leg Drive." They Are Further Back Than an "Orthodox" Crew Would Be, Having Rowed a Stroke Which Seemed "Short" to the Critics, Because It Was Performed With a Long Slide and No Jerkiness.

ning is another whereas he and the rest of the authorities are at variance. He says, "Hit the water with a running slide," in other words, spring hard from the stretcher and catch the water a timed punch; but his detractors say, "No. You must drop the blade in vertically, throw the shoulders onto it with a jerk of the body, and control the slide so that at any point of the stroke it has traversed the same proportion of its path as the shoulders have of theirs." The advantage of his method, Fairbairn claims, is that full muscular power, plus momentum, is applied at the very inception of the stroke. "What you do not see sends the boat along," he teaches, meaning that weight can be converted into strength only by the speed of its application. "Steve" has also received much criticism for instructing his men to pull with their arms instead of regarding those limbs as coupling rods and their hands as grappling hooks. A "live" pull is far more likely to be a steady, unwavering one, he argues, than a rigid heave in the old "orthodox" way. In fact, he says, one cannot really pull with one's arms, but trying to do so brings in the back muscles whilst trying not to do so keeps them out.

The Slide Forward

Because they commence to turn their blades on to the "feather" before the stroke is actually rowed out and because at the end of a sustained leg-drive they commence to come forward naturally, without commotion of bodies and hands, Fairbairn's crews are often accused of rowing "short." The criticism regarding their leisurely "float" forward, which adverse commentators describe as too good to be true, is best refuted by a glance at the photograph of the Thames Rowing Club's "Grand" crew of 1923, which accompanies this article. Here the men are stretched at the limit of their "dreamy" slide forward, to obtain the longest reach possible, and they are at least six inches further past the stretcher

than an "orthodox" crew would be. In that crew, as it rowed quite unconscious of being photographed, there could be no doubt about its coming right forward. The Jesus College crew of 1923, also shown, should still the argument that Fairbairn-taught crews do not get far enough back at the finish of their stroke. How many "orthodox" crews go back so far? "No," says Fairbairn, "my crews certainly do not row short. They slide longer and they move without jerkiness." Hence the illusion that they "piston-rod" the boat along by kicking back their slides at the "catch" and rowing as on a fixed seat.

Joseph Saddle

To enumerate the successes which Fairbairn has gained by the elastic methods briefly sketched out above would fill pages, and one must rest content here with just a remark or two about the man himself and some of his greatest achievements. Fairbairn, as a boy in Australia, was a great natural athlete. He was chosen to represent his state at football and rowing, and was selected for a big cricket match in preference to a man who was one of Australia's first bowlers in a national team that went to England, and when he went "up" to Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1882, concentrated upon rowing, following the methods taught to Jesus men by one Joseph Saddle, then professional sculling champion of England. Saddle was a man who refused to sacrifice speed to appearance, and he found a ready disciple in the young Australian freshman.

Fairbairn coached his college crew as a freshman and did much to keep it "Head of the River," won the Grand Challenge Cup the next year with the Jesus May boat—the only time such a thing had been done—and from then until his return to Australia in 1888 pushed the "revolutionary movement" for all he was worth. If proof were needed of the

efficacy of his methods in those days, it could be fairly adduced from the fact that the Jesus crew which won the "Grand," as mentioned, was one of the lightest ever to do so and that it defeated in the final the crew that beat a Leander eight containing six of the "orthodox" men from the Cambridge University boat. That year Fairbairn had the Jesus boat fitted with long slides, despite a strong outcry against such an innovation, and the following spring long slides were adopted for the inter-varsity race. As a direct outcome of Fairbairn's teaching, all the winning crews at Henley in 1886 and 1887 rowed in the Fairbairn style.

After rowing in the winning Interstate eight in Australia, Fairbairn returned to England in 1905, just in time to wage mighty war against and scotch the "lively recovery"—an exaggerated body-movement designed to give greater length to the stroke, and a movement perilous to rowing and oarsmen—and from then on he has coached Jesus College, which has stayed "Head of the River" for 12 years out of 15 and supplied more men for the university boat than all the other colleges, of the same size put together.

At the end of the war, Fairbairn coached the Australian eight which won the big race at Henley. He then coached Cambridge, which won an international regatta at Paris, where there were competing crews from 10 nations, including the victorious Australians, and he also became cap-

HORSE HIGH JUMP RECORD

EDMONTON, Alta., April 16 (Special Correspondence)—The world's record high jump of 6 ft. 11 in. by a lady rider, held by Miss Helen McCormick of Vancouver, was broken at the Edmonton spring horse show this month by Miss Dorothy Wood of this city whose mount, Bay Eagle, cleared the bars at 6 ft. 4 in. Bay Eagle is owned by George Girvin of Edmonton. While the previous record jump of 6 ft. 11 in. was made over tied poles, Miss Wood's mount took the jump of 6 ft. 4 in. over loose bars.

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LONDON MEETING CONDEMNS USAGE OF CAPITAL PENALTY

Lord Buckmaster Says Crime Is Not Lessened by Infliction of Supreme Penalty—Attention to Minor Criminals Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 16—"All reformers should have one great idea, and that is to maintain, in spite of sneers and scoffing, that wherever you find life, it should be a matter for wonder and admiration, and all human life should be viewed with the profoundest reverence," declared Lord Buckmaster, Lord Chancellor in the Liberal Administration of 1915-16, speaking at a meeting in London of the National Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, of which body he is the president.

This organization, which is composed of many societies whose interests cover that of opposition to the continuance of capital punishment, focuses the growing interest in Great Britain in the matter. The secretary, Roy Calvert, is a young Quaker who did much war relief work on the Continent of Europe. He has given up his position in the Civil Service so that he can devote himself to this crusade.

The movement has the support of prominent people in all political parties and religious bodies, although as Canon Donaldson, who was appointed to a canonry at Westminster Abbey by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, pointed out at this meeting, the churches as a whole are scandalously behindhand in taking up the matter.

Lord Buckmaster, referring to an essay of Hazlitt, in which the latter 100 years ago declared that there were no more peaks to be climbed by social reformers or new paths to be trodden, said: "To many people it seems the same today. There is always a cloud of dust which follows the flying feet of the years and prevents us seeing the things that are nearest to us. But the most detestable of opinions is to hold that, while things were bad in the past, they are really not so bad at the present time."

"Future generations will look

back on today with the same wonder that we should have had capital punishment, as we look back with wonder on the days when men, women, and children were executed for crimes like stealing goods valued at 5s. from a shop, or 40s. from a private dwelling house. If we believe life is the most sacred and mysterious of things, we are deliberately desecrating and regarding what we hold of such value, by a continuance of capital punishment. The capital penalty does not stop murders in the least. Men commit the crime because their environment has not taught them to control their savage feelings."

Lord Buckmaster aptly quoted an edict of King Canute, made 1000 years ago, regarding "Christian men being for too little condemned to death and God's handwork too lightly destroyed."

Miss Margery Fry, who has just been appointed principal of Somerville College, Oxford, urged that the council should war against crime and thus prevent murder, by giving close attention to the treatment of minor criminals showing signs of incipient insanity. Fifty per cent of the murders committed would thus be prevented.

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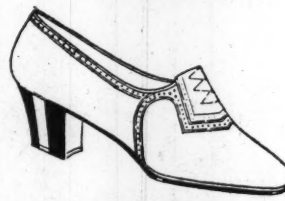
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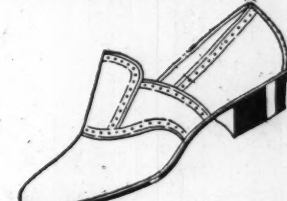
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AFRICA FOUNDS ADDO SANCTUARY

Refuge Prepared in Bush
for Elephants and Other
Native Fauna

CAPE TOWN, March 27 (Special Correspondence)—It appears that at last a scheme has been prepared whereby the few elephants remaining in the Addo bush in South Africa will be preserved.

The scheme includes the creation of a reserve in the wilder parts of the Addo bush, surrounded by a belt of open space 75 feet in width, on the outside of which will be placed all the trees felled, and the shrub cleared in this belt will act as a boundary between the reserve and the farms surrounding it. In the fastnesses of this sanctuary windmills are being erected and water holes sunk, so as to assure the elephants a regular supply of water. While in addition the Department of Lands is building several dams to catch the rain water, which will be used both for drinking purposes and as "wallowing baths."

In the past the lack of good water holes was responsible, in a large measure, for the ruthless destruction wrought by the elephants on the neighboring farms, but it is hoped that, with a sufficient supply of water, the herd, which numbers about 30, will learn to remain within their reserve, where they will be unmolested.

The sympathetic attitude of the Minister of Lands, P. G. W. Grobler, toward the preservation of this unique herd of elephants, and his practical help in this direction, have earned for him the gratitude of those South Africans who desire to treasure their fauna, and also that of the farmers who live in the environs of the bush and on whose property in the past the elephants have done much damage.

Col. Denis Reitz, who has been tireless in his pleadings for a sanctuary for the Addo elephants, in the course of an interview, paid a tribute to the work accomplished by Mr. Grobler. He said that 10 days ago he (Colonel Reitz) had spent some time in the Addo bush and had found the new position most satisfactory. The farmers seemed to be pleased with what the Government had done, and he thought that now for all time they would save the elephants from extermination. The very fact that several of the elephants had calves showed that they were not being molested. In addition to the elephants, the Addo Bush Sanctuary contained a considerable number of buffalo, also a lot of bush buck, and smaller buck.

"It will be the finest game sanctuary in the Cape Province, if not in the whole of South Africa," Colonel Reitz concluded, after stating once more that the Minister of Lands deserved every credit in putting through this scheme which he (Colonel Reitz) had urged so long.

GREEK PEOPLE RAISE DICTATOR

(Continued from Page 1)

Government. It may be added in parenthesis that the President will also be able to make the Government bend to his will under a threat of dissolution, and guard against any attempt by a future constitutional Chamber to impeach him for the part he has played in Greek affairs since last June. This latter is by no means an idle precaution. General Pangalos has used the cloven hoof on his opponents, who, while powerless today, nurse their grievances in the expectation of a day of reckoning. Apart from the general interest, the Dictator's position, it was not difficult for him to secure election on his own terms. He had all the machinery of the administration at his disposal and that, in Balkan countries, counts for much in a deal. His only possible danger lay in the appearance of some exceptionally popular candidate backed by most, if not all, the political parties. Mr. Venizelos, for example, might have carried the day in the face of Royalist discontent. Mr. Zaimis, on the other hand, might have rallied all the constitutionalists around his standard, and his personal prestige in the country undoubtedly remains very high.

But General Pangalos was not prepared to take unnecessary risks. Both these elder statesmen were over 65 years of age, and he accordingly ruled them out of the competition by the simple process of ordaining that the president must be aged between 45 and 65 years. Whether Mr. Venizelos would have consented to enter the fray is another question. Suffice it to say that he was banned at the outset.

Possible Opponents
A third possible rival to General Pangalos remained in the person of Admiral Hadjikyriakos—a partner in the coup d'état of last June, but now in opposition to its leader. The admiral was at first regarded as an almost certain starter for the presidency, but, although a staunch repu-

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Adirondack Game Refuges Promoted by Civic League

Sanctuaries to Preserve Wild Life and Natural
Beauty of Region Would Cover 100,000 Acres

NEW YORK, April 26 (Special Correspondence)—The campaign to set aside portions of the Adirondack country as state parks and game refuges, as first espoused only by scattered and, in the main, uninfluential organizations, has been given great impetus in recent months by the assistance of the Adirondack Civic League, an organization a year old but rapidly gaining in strength and numbers.

Two years ago, many lovers of the Adirondacks regarded the future with some alarm because of the temporary success of the commercial interests, which planned exploitation of the water-power potentialities of the district at the expense of its beauty. But the lovers of the Adirondacks were numerous and val-

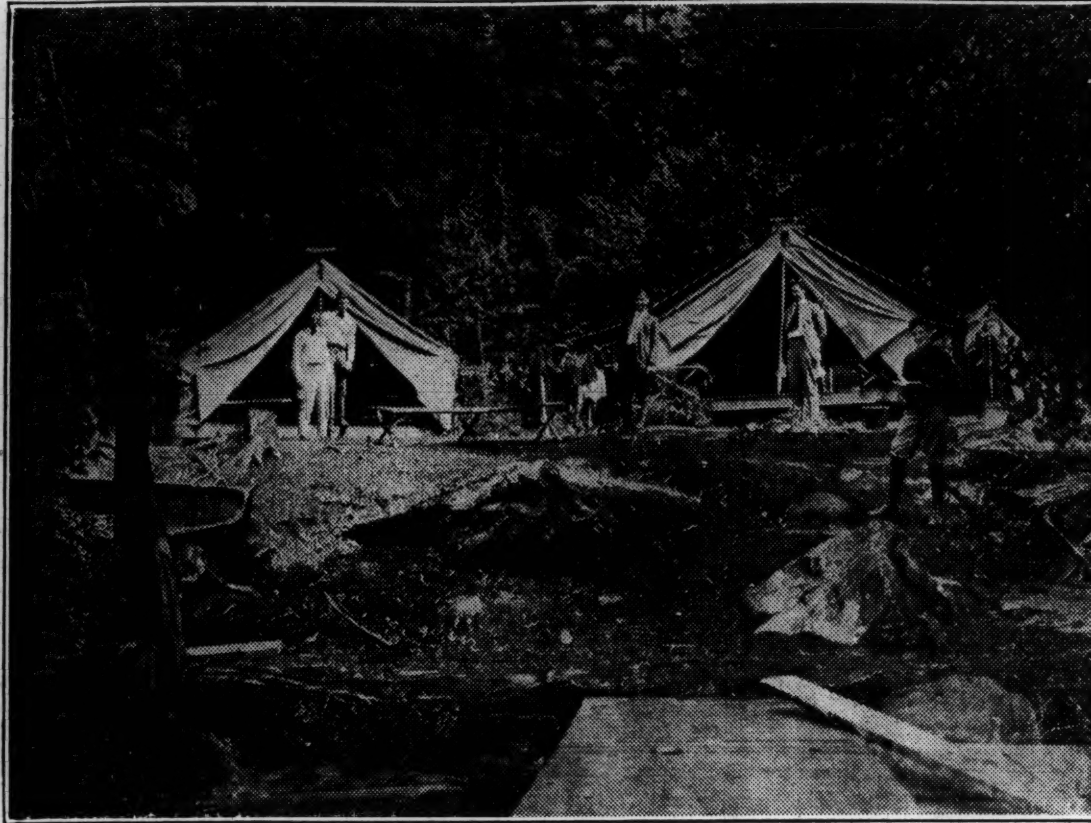
owned by William Rockefeller, Harry Payne Whitney, Dr. Seward Webb and others who have land within the Adirondack Park and who have prohibited the hunting of deer within their boundaries, the deer herd of the region would already have been pitifully reduced.

Refuges Not Appreciated
Strangely enough, according to a report of the secretary of the Adirondack Civic League, C. J. Ayres of Saranac Lake, these very sanctuaries have been the cause of opposition to the movement to start similar refuges under state law. Hunters of the water-power potentialities of the district at the expense of its beauty. But the lovers of the Adirondacks were numerous and val-

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Some People Call It "Roughing It"



iant and good organizers; further, they had the weight of sentiment on their side and the proposed amendment to the Constitution which would have turned over the water power to commerce was defeated by a large majority.

Organization Continued
With the successful accomplishment of a worthy task, the men who had fostered the opposition to the water power amendment determined to strengthen it, and direct its energies to any worthy civic project in which the Adirondacks were concerned. This end of organization—which is but a means to larger ends—is now an accomplished fact, and the Adirondack Civic League, maintaining headquarters at Saranac Lake is busily engaged in several projects of major importance.

Of first significance to the members of the league is the plan to establish extensive game refuges in the Adirondacks and maintain them as the large national parks are maintained; as sanctuaries of animal life and natural beauty wherein visitors may truly learn the charm of the Adirondack country. To this end the increasing membership is devoting great energy, and the comparatively few centers of opposition are being won over.

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Until the carefully conducted campaign of education now being carried on by the civic league was not under way, many hunters opposed the state preserves on the ground that it would mean only that they were to be excluded from still other choice hunting grounds.

But regional pride has been so much advanced by the labors of the league that more and more individuals and local organizations are falling into line in support of the measure to set aside 100,000 acres in preserves. It is planned to locate one of these in each of the western, eastern and northern districts of the Adirondack region.

League's Program
In addition to its work to further the cause of the state preserves, the league finds time for other endeavors of a civic nature, outlined in a general way in the by-laws as follows:
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Grill Dinners—Special Platters
Served from 5 to 8
1623 1/2 Sanson Street, Philadelphia

The New Home of
MAZIE KING CANDIES
MK
W AFFLE AND SANDWICH
KITCHEN
Virginia Golden Brown Waffles
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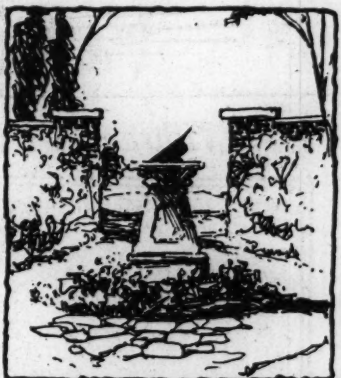
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protecting the forest preserve and in fostering Adirondack interests by organizing communities, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, schools, clubs, resorts, athletic, amusement, social or other associations within or specially interested in the Adirondack State Park. To this end it will work to develop the best roads, hotels, resorts, hunting, fishing, wholesome year-round outdoor sports, indoor amusements, transportation at equitable rates, libraries, schools, music, art, landscaping, scientific forestry and other features that will add to the attractions and facilities of the state park as a permanent or vacation home."

C. M. Palmer of Saranac Lake is president, and Melvil Dewey of the Lake Placid Club is vice-president. Associated vice-presidents are W. H. Miner, Chazy; F. S. Leonard, Lake Placid; W. H. Howell, Plattsburgh; Dennis Dillon, Racquette Lake; Philip Rice, Schroon Lake; Clarence Fisher, Lyons Falls, and H. B. Smith, Westport.

The board of trustees is comprised of C. M. Palmer, Saranac Lake; Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid Club; P. W. Stehr, Coresy; B. F. Steffon, Elizabethtown; Herbert S. Carpenter,



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

San Antonio, Tex.
Special Correspondence
The manager of a San Antonio automobile agency was bringing a new sedan from the Dallas branch. A few miles out of the latter city, he overtook a pedestrian and invited him to ride. The youth got into the car, supposing that its driver was merely out for a pleasure spin and would be going only a few miles. He himself had a long journey ahead of him, for he was going to San Antonio.

The older man engaged his passenger in conversation and soon the boy was telling his plans, his hopes, and many of his experiences. He had left San Antonio a year before with his young bride. Things had not gone well with them and much of the time he had been without employment. But now he had the promise of a good position which he was to assume the following week.

"But," he continued, "my mother has been grieving to see me and I thought I'd better go down before I started on my job. I hadn't the money for the trip—that is, after I had paid room and board for my wife up to my first pay day and given her some change for little things that might come up. But I told her I'd start out and do the best I could to get there."

The older man smiled, remembering his own early struggles. "Well, young fellow," he said, "you haven't anything to worry about—that is, unless you aren't riding comfortably in this car. I'm headed for San Antonio, too."

Louisville, Ky.
Special Correspondence
SHE is a clubwoman whose home, in one corner of a residential park, facing a boulevard, once considered in the outskirts, now is the center of a congested district of

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homes. At almost any time of day a stream of motorcars may be seen passing her front door. And the path by her gate is a favorite walk for people in that end of the city. Because she had purchased a site farther out in the country, a woman who didn't know her inquired if she contemplated selling her home.

"What, sell my beautiful little home? Never! Yes, I know the park is always thick with motors, and the populace generally treats my grounds as a park, but I don't mind it. I come home often to find strangers sitting on the benches on the lawn, listening to the birds in the big and little trees and admiring the flowers. But they never pick the flowers or hurt anything, and I'm glad to give them happiness. I always ask them to come again.

"Won't you come over, too, and make yourself at home?"

TORONTO TURNS SOD OF 7,000,000 WAREHOUSE

TORONTO, Ont., April 15 (Special Correspondence)—Twenty-seven nations represented by their Toronto consuls or vice-consuls witness the turning of the first sod on the site of the new \$7,000,000 terminal warehouse, to be constructed on Toronto's water front, and which, when completed, will attract a fleet of ocean-going steamers, thus making Toronto an ocean port. T. L. Church, M. P., chairman of the Toronto Harbor Commission, turned the first sod. At a luncheon at which 300 guests were present, Mr. Church said: "This event today was the most important step that has ever taken place in the City of Toronto. It typifies the relations which have existed between the two North American neighbors. The United States and Canada are the finest League of Nations that should stand as a model for the other nations of the world to follow."

Sir John Willison, president of the Canadian Rail and Harbor Terminals, explained that two-thirds of the capital is Canadian and the balance is American money. The site of the new warehouse was stated by Sir John to be of historic interest, for the first Parliament Buildings ever built in Upper Canada were constructed here.

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Udich and Morris
TAILORS
and IMPORTERS
WIDENER BUILDING,

RADIO

"HAMS" INVITE
RADIO PUBLIC
TO SHARE JOYSParts and Apparatus for
Amateur Work Easily
Assembled

HARTFORD, Conn., April 28.—That the American radio amateur has extended the hand of welcome to his cousin, the radiocast listener-experimenter, and is undertaking to show him how easy it is to engage in two-way telegraphic communication with the far-distant places of the earth, is shown in a statement just issued by Hiram Percy Maxim, president of the American Radio Relay League, the national association of amateurs and experimenters.

Commenting upon the tribute paid the American amateur by Judge Stephen B. Davis of the Department of Commerce, recently, Mr. Maxim said: "Judge Davis' very splendid tribute comes at a time when the amateur is more than ever in the public eye. At this moment, three separate Arctic expeditions are in the far north, depending almost entirely upon amateur contact via short-wave radio telegraphy for their communication with civilization. The success of two successive MacMillan expeditions with amateur communication has convinced explorers generally that no other type of communication is so certain or so effective."

"The average citizen, hearing of the important tasks which the amateur has undertaken, no doubt visualizes a class of clannish, serious workers wrapped up in their hobby to the exclusion of outside interests, but this is not so. No class of people is more representative of your true American; no organization is more democratic in spirit and operation than the amateur's organization, the American Radio Relay League. At our amateur conventions it is not an uncommon sight to see the 18-year-old schoolboy in heated argument with a 50-year-old business man. Two men at the same convention will hail each other with the familiarity of old friends—whichever indeed they are, although they may never have seen each other before. One of them may be a wealthy and retired manufacturer, the other a mechanic, but class is no barrier. Such incidents are duplicated time and again."

"Perhaps the explanation of the tremendous growth in amateur two-way communication lately is that people are learning that there is nothing difficult about the game; no demand for skill or knowledge other than that already possessed by the average home-constructor of broadcast receivers."

"In this connection we recently published in the April issue of our magazine QST a description of a low power amateur transmitter costing approximately \$25, but capable of effecting communication over many hundreds of miles. This was written primarily to demonstrate that such a set required no extraordinary skill in construction or operation. We expected that it would create some interest in amateur radio communication, but we had no idea that it would bring the huge response it did. A manufacturer who has undertaken to supply the parts for this set reports that he has been literally overwhelmed by orders."

"The radio public is just beginning to realize what has long been the keynote of amateur radio's popularity—that is, the tremendous fascination of being able to effect two-way conversations with other individuals scattered the length and breadth of the earth, and this on apparatus of one's own construction. Today the amateur can truthfully say that there is no earthly distance over which it is not possible for him to communicate. The antipodes have been linked innumerable times, and transcontinental communication now comes under the heading of local work."

"With international communication a matter of nightly occurrence, and the radio stands today as one of the most powerful forces working for world peace. In this connection, there is no more significant statement than that made recently by one of our members, a retired army officer. 'Do

you think' he said, 'that any politician can stampede me into declaring war on my friends in other countries—friends with whom I hold nightly conversations? Never!'

"As the telephone, the railroad and the automobile have brought about national understanding that today makes another civil war a virtual impossibility in these United States, so private two-way telegraphic communication is today quietly working toward world peace by bringing about international understanding and fellowship."

New Oregon Station
Uses Letters KOIN

Portland, Ore., April 27.—A NEW radio station has just been opened in this city by the Portland News, operating under the call letters KOIN. About June 1 a new completely equipped studio in the new Heathman Hotel will be the headquarters, although a temporary studio is now being used in the Portland Hotel.

While this station is licensed for 1000 watts, it is using but 300 as its location on a high hill is so excellent that the extra power does not seem to be needed at present. KOIN operates on a wavelength of 319 meters.

Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Minnie L. Marcher, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Edna Holmes, Paducah, Ky.
Mrs. Irving Lilly, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Campbell, Northampton, Mass.
Stuart Campbell Jr., Northampton, Mass.
Clyde C. Campbell, Northampton, Mass.
D. W. Andrews, Grand Haven, Mich.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 29
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (537 Meters)
8 p. m.—A short talk on "Interior Decorating" by Osborne E. Tracy.
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
6 p. m.—Events of the day, 6:45—Big Brother Club, 7:30—Musical, 8:15—Harvesters, 9—Eskimos, 10—Orchestra.
WBZA and WRZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (242 and 233 Meters)
6 p. m.—Hotel Kimball Trio, 6:30—Helen Lenox Ensemble, 7—Twin Oaks Radio Forum, 7:45—Leo Reisman's Concert Orchestra, 8—Concert by Gertrude Goldberg, violinist, Nora Gladden, vocal soloist; Elsie Moore, accompanist, 8:30—Organ recital by Arthur Clifton, 9:30 p. m.—Edward J. McElroy and his orchestra.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Travel talk, 9—Eskimos, 10—Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Knecht.

WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (250 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Baseball scores, 6:35—"WGT Book Chat," 6:45—Program by Syracuse University, 8—Royal Hotel, 9—"A Night in the Country Store With the Corn Huskers" Orchestra, 10:30—Organ recital by Stephen E. Bolclair.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music; mid-week hymn singing; "Harvesters"; "Eskimos"; orchestra under the direction of Joseph Knecht.

WJZ, New York City (435 Meters)
7 p. m.—Hotel Vanderbilt Orchestra, 7:30—Judge Jr., 7:45—"Political Situation in Washington," Frederick William Wile, 8—United States Army Band, 8:30—"Voice of the Silent Drama," 9—Salon Orchestra, 10:30—"Freddie" Rich and his orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
6 p. m.—Oleott Vail and his Hotel McAlpin String Ensemble, 8—Royal Hotel, 9—Orchestra, 7:30—Klein's Serenading Shoemakers, 8—Pace Institute program, 8:05—Swedish Weir, baritone, 8:20—Musical program, 9—Nathan Straus Serenaders, 9:30—Musical program, 10—Tango Palace Orchestra, 10:30—Columbia Ramblers, 11—Ernie Golden and his orchestra, 12—Broadway Night.

WWSG, New York City (215.5 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Dance orchestra, 8—Sport talk, 8:15—Willard Robinson, voice of the South, 8:45—Harry Herschfeld, 9—Mme. Eugene Bauman, dramatic soprano, and Henry Bauman, operatic baritone, joint recital, 9:45—Charles Wolf, musical glasses, 10:40—William Holova's Royal

WRC, Washington, D. C. (449 Meters)
7 p. m.—"Billy" Hays and his orchestra, 7:30—"Political Situation in Washington Tonight," by Frederic William Wile, 8:15—Farm program, 8:30—Half-hour musical chiefs, 9:45—Comedy lesson by Professor Donlittle, 10—Sequel centennial hour, 11—Paradise Orchestra, 11:30—Club Madrid Revue.

WBAI, Baltimore, Md. (245 Meters)
6 p. m.—"Old Tales Told Anew," by Hazel Knox, 6:30—Dinner program, 7:30—Organ program, Frederic Weaver, organist, 8—Elsie Craft, Hurley soprano; Maud Albert, contralto; Helen Macdonald, pianist; Rutledge, violinist; Richard Cumming, baritone, 10—Gerard Hekking, cellist, assisted by Bart Wirtz, cellist.

WDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (300 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, 8—Stockman-Farmer news and market report, 8:15—Farm program, 8:30—Half-hour with famous composers, Joseph Haydn, presented by Richard Kounitz, Pittsburgh band.

WMAA, New York City (341 Meters)
6 p. m.—Oleott Vail and his Hotel McAlpin String Ensemble, 8—Royal Hotel, 9—Orchestra, 7:30—Klein's Serenading Shoemakers, 8—Pace Institute program, 8:05—Swedish Weir, baritone, 8:20—Musical program, 9—Nathan Straus Serenaders, 9:30—Musical program, 10—Tango Palace Orchestra, 10:30—Columbia Ramblers, 11—Ernie Golden and his orchestra, 12—Broadway Night.

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Three-In-One Tube Arrives



© Kadel & Herbert

DAVID L. LOEWE of Berlin, brother of the noted natural scientist, Dr. Sigmund Loewe, has just arrived in the United States with a radio tube that is really three tubes in one, performing the functions of three simultaneously. It is at once a detector, a stage of normal audio frequency, and a stage of power amplification. The tube operates as a complete detector and two stage resistance coupled amplifier, entirely by itself. It is claimed for it that it is nonmicrophonic, noiseless, and that it will last indefinitely. At a demonstration in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, Mr. Loewe used it in a German receiving set, with truly remarkable results as to volume and quality.

The close-up view of the tube shows its six-prong base and its interior construction. The tube has three filaments connected in series, and the filament consumption is 13 amp; it has 4-volt potential and from 90 to 150 volts are used on the plates.

A tube of this sort demands the highest type of work of the glassblowers' art, which would bring the cost well up. Although it does the work of three tubes, a detector and two amplifiers, these tubes may be purchased with resistance units for under \$10, and it is doubtful if this tube could be sold as cheaply as that. If efforts are made to incorporate a radio-frequency amplifier in one tube, the difficulty of balancing will doubtless present itself. Of course, one cannot tell just where such developments may lead, but at the present time it would seem to be still in the novelty category.

V. D. H.

composer and the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Victor Saukko. 8:45—Program of Joseph Haydn music with orchestra quartet, with KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Victor Saukko.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert, 7:30—Children's period, 8—Concert, 8:30—Harvesters, 9—"Eskimos," 10—Concert.

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WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music, 8—"Harvesters," "Eskimos" and orchestra, under the direction of Joseph Knecht.

WEAF, Cleveland, O. (350 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner hour music by Austin Wylie's Recording Orchestra.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (350 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—Harvesters, 8—"Eskimos," 9—Studio program, 11—Austin Wylie's Orchestra.

WVJ, Detroit, Mich. (355 Meters)
7 p. m.—Concert from WEAF, New York City, Detroit, Mich. (317 Meters)

WJZ, Pontiac, Mich. (317 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette Ensemble, 8—Studio program.

WJL, Pontiac, Mich. (317 Meters)
7:30—Entertainers, 8—Orchestra, under the direction of Owen Earle, 9—Jean Goldkette's recording orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Live-stock market summary, 6:15—Talk on the Gorgeas memorial by Dr. L. H. Cady, 7—National program by remote control from station WEAF, New York, 8—Justice Boys, 10—Weather report and closing grain markets, 10:45—Program by United Spanish War Veterans.

WMMB, Chicago, Ill. (320 Meters)
7 to 8 p. m.—Triumph ensemble; special program of Irish music; Hilda Hinrichs, cellist; Margaret Conrad, violinist; Preston Graves, pianist, in national program, 9:45—Triumph orchestra; Dell Lampe; Woodlawn Theater orchestra; Eugene Plotnik; Triumphant ensembles, 10:10—U. S. L. entertainers; male quartet, 11:30—Weather reports, 12—Tour League, with Presidents Pat Barnes and Al Carney.

WBBH, Chicago, Ill. (320 Meters)
6 to 11:30 p. m.—Special recital: new dances, 6:30—Orchestra, dance numbers; Ruth Hall, stories; Pat Ward, songs; Rita McFawn and Mary Bieber, songs.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
6 p. m.—Board of Trade market review, 6:15—WLS Chicago Club lesson, 6:40—Maurie Sherman's College orchestra, 7—Lullaby time, Val McLaughlin, 7:15—Maurie Sherman's orchestra, 7:30—Ralph Emerson at the organ, 7:50—Voice of the Listener.

WJZD, Mooseheart, Ill. (305 Meters)
4:30 p. m.—Dinner concert; Jack Nelson; Howard L. Peterson playing Genevieve organ; the Palmer House Symphony Players; the "I See By the Newspaper" Man; Palmer House Victorians, 7—Mooseheart studio—Music by children of all ages; solo, band, etc., 8—Palmer House Victorians; WJZD quartet, 11:30—Knights of the Shining Castle.

WJW, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert, orchestra under the direction of Robert Visconti.

WHT, Chicago, Ill. (400 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner organ recital, Al Carney, 6:30—Gray's ensemble, 9:15 (238 Meters)—Studio features: Cinderella orchestra, 9:30—Kitchen Kleener Kleasies, 10:10—U. S. L. entertainers; male quartet, 11:30—Weather reports, 12—Tour League, with Presidents Pat Barnes and Al Carney.

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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Is Bach More Modern than Wagner?

By ADOLF WEISSMANN
Berlin, April 9

AT EASTER we are accustomed to hear the music of Bach and Richard Wagner's "Parsifal". Considering the artistic side of both, we are led to put this question to ourselves: Which of the two masters corresponds more to the feeling of our time?

Nobody will deny that Johann Sebastian Bach is the most respected of all composers. But respect does not command affection. Beyond doubt there are many serious music lovers all over the world who do not like Bach. For a long time he was regarded as a musical mathematician, a great builder of fugues. Then came a period—it was, to be exact, in the nineteenth century—when Bach named more and more in importance. By the way, in 1929 there will be celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Bach's Passion of Saint Matthew by Felix Mendelssohn. Though this date is one of the most important in musical history, certainly only a small section of the world will participate in it with true sincerity. This great work has in the last few years even been transported to Italy, where it found that most respectful respect which is always accorded to generally acknowledged masterpieces.

Bach in Germany

But can we really believe that Bach has been fully understood? The centers of Bach culture have been Germany, France and England. The ways in which these countries pay tribute to Bach are different. It goes without saying that from Germany, the native country of Bach, comes the deepest devotion to his work. It is the expressive side of his music that principally moves its hearers. This impression is so strong that all that is formally antiquated in Bach has been overlooked. For nobody can conceal the fact that Bach's vocal music is, in great part, of an instrumental character. Secondly, the many repetitions and phrases and figures in the so-called sequences are much against the tendency toward abbreviation characteristic of our times. Thirdly, the sonority of Bach's music is not always quite satisfactory to the modern ear. He forces us to listen intellectually, if we are to grasp the true meaning of his work. The music-lover whose sense of sonority prevents him from penetrating into the secret, or even mystery, of his music, must give it up.

It is particularly in the solo arias that we find a stumblingblock in the way of understanding Bach. The difficulty is increased by the incapacity of most singers to adapt themselves to the style of the arias, which hardly appeal to ears hitherto devoted to bel canto. On the other hand, we cannot deny that a great part of Bach's music strongly appeals to our sense of sonority. All the choral parts give us back what we may have missed in the solo arias. They fully satisfy us from the standpoint of sonority, filling us at the same time with awe and often giving us a thrill of joy by their architectural greatness and mastery.

Now International

It has often been felt that Bach was not only a child of his time, which is very difficult to perceive, but also a prophet of the future, inasmuch as he forecast complexities in harmony and contrapuntal texture which have never been surpassed. But it would be erroneous to assume that Bach was a discoverer at the cost of sonority. He had himself so profoundly studied the Italian, French and English music of his time that no mistake as to the sonorous side of his art could escape him. And indeed he has become international at least on the European continent, although he may be considered the most national of composers.

Is it not astonishing to see from how many standpoints the Bach problem can be attacked? One of the greatest Bach admirers, Ferruccio Busoni, a master of the highest sense of sonority, edited the "Wohltemperirte Klavier" and made Bach arrangements for the keyboard, which were born out of the feeling that Bach had created not only with the inward but also with the outward ear. And can we deny that Bach culture, as represented in the French Schola Cantorum, is in full agreement with the true feeling of his work? We have also witnessed the Bach revival by Wanda Landowska on the harpsichord. All this took place in our century, which is certainly for us the most modern of all. This proves that, though Bach may be in certain formal things antiquated, yet in the essential part of his work he has survived. He shall refrain from speaking about the new methods of composers returning to Bach, for I believe that this tendency is transitory.

From Bach to Wagner

When Wagner arose and ascended the throne of dramatic music, he himself traced his origin back to Beethoven, and it became a custom to bring him also into historical connection with the great Johann Sebastian Bach. A work such as "Parsifal", which at the present moment is being performed at all the Berlin opera houses and even on the radio, can throw a light on this question. Wagner never was a great contrapuntist in the proper sense of the word. He himself thought very little of this kind of craftsmanship. And when he heard the Handel variations by Johannes Brahms, he only expressed a cool appreciation of what he thought to be mere cleverness, devoid of any expressive faculty.

How, under such circumstances, could the bridge from Bach to Wagner be built? Of course, we find, especially in the "Meistersinger", a great polyphonic art, which has never ceased to excite the admiration of audiences. But it is evident that Wagner's polyphony was closely connected with his orchestration. He would never have thought of following contrapuntal craftsmanship for itself. He followed his inspiration as a dramatic poet and as a musician at the same time. He was unable to think in pure music. "Parsifal" stands in many respects

paler than before and in many places like an imitator of himself. But it is the expressive side of "Parsifal" that makes the work moving to the greater part of the public.

If, after these remarks and comments, we put ourselves the question, which of the two, Bach or Wagner, is more modern, I am inclined to answer: Certainly Bach, because Wagner's expressive faculty, even in its purest sense, was too closely connected with the theater, whereas Bach never thought of the theater. Wagner's expression cannot stand without the mise en scene, whereas Bach's has been taken from the depths of his being. Wagner never forgets to stand on the earth, Bach has completely forgotten it. We never doubt his sincerity, which, in the case of Wagner, is beyond doubt only in the conditional sense of the word. As far as the means of expression are concerned, Wagner may be nearer to us in time, but Bach, though in some parts antiquated, has left a legacy of musical form which is still alive.

The Chicago Symphony Season

By FELIX BOROWSKI
Chicago, April 24

WITH the concert given on Friday and Saturday, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra brought its thirty-fifth season to an end. The Orchestral Association and its musical director, no less than the public, have reason to look back upon the accomplishments of the season with genuine satisfaction. Mr. Stock and his musicians have not only maintained the tradition of artistry which they have held for so many years, but they have even soared above it.

Nor must a review of their efforts take into consideration merely the concerts which have been dispensed for the edification of that section of the community which takes its artistic pleasures rather solemnly on Friday afternoons, or that which receives them somewhat less solemnly on Saturday nights. The organization added this season an extra series of performances which, given on Tuesday afternoons, have been nearly sold out. In consequence of this large measure of public appreciation, the series will be increased to 12 concerts next year.

Popular Concerts

Nor must we be left unmentioned the 16 popular concerts nor the six programs given for children. If there are those who take an indolgent attitude to the "popular" series, the most effective answer to doubts concerning its educational efficacy is the fact that with the exception of two programs, a symphony has figured upon all and that in every instance it has been received with joy.

In the regular series Mr. Stock has added to the repertoire of the orchestra 31 works which had never previously occupied a place in it. It is a curious circumstance that composers as Bach and Beethoven figure on this list. Ten of the novelties were by American composers and of these two—Borowski's "Semiramis" and Wald's "Retrospective"—were performed for the first time anywhere. But those compositions do not represent Mr. Stock's entire selection from the American repertoire which, with the addition of works which had been played in previous seasons, now amounts to 14.

The foreign compositions did not, it must be said, disclose extraordinary qualities. The most advertised of these was the D major Symphony by Mikowsky, whose work had been procured with considerable difficulty from the Bolshevik publishing department in Russia. It cannot be said, however, that the symphony made a great impression nor, after it had been performed, did it evoke as much discussion as the "Israel" Symphony by Bloch or the "Walt Whitman" Symphony by DeLamarter.

Resplendence and Ibert

Among the most successful of the productions from overseas were Respighi's "Pines of Rome" and "Escales" by Jacques Ibert. Resplendence added to the interest of his work by conducting it himself. At the same concert he performed, too, his Piano Concerto in the Mixolydian mode—a much less interesting composition.

The works for a solo instrument with orchestral accompaniment were rich in novelty this season. In addition to Respighi's concerto the new or seldom heard pieces of its kind were Hindemith's, Carpenter's, and Palmgren's concertos for piano, as well as Strauss' "Burleske" and Liszt's Spanish Rhapsody and Tost's for the same instrument. Nor were the violin concertos less unacknowledged. They included concertos

by Boccherini, Glazounoff, Prokofeff, and Stock.

The soloists of the season were Harold Samuel, Percy Grainger, Alexander Brailowsky, Rudolph Reuter, Walter Gieseking, Arthur Schnitzler, Samuel Dushkin, Joseph Sziget, Amy Neill, Cecilia Hansen, and Jacques Gordon, violinists; Pablo Casals and Alfred Wallenstein, violoncellists; Elisabeth Rethberg and Florence Austral, vocalists.

Chicago Hears New Works for Organ and Orchestra

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 23—The catalogue of interesting works for organ and orchestra was substantially increased overnight in Chicago, when the Illinois Council of the National Federation of Organists presented three short new works in this form at Kimball Hall, April 20. Eric DeLamarter, in charge of a small orchestra, made up of members of the Chicago Symphony, conducted a program in which short orchestral works by Grétry, Honegger and Rameau supplemented a Rhapsody by Felix Borowski, a "Medieval Poem" by Leo Sowerby and Mr. DeLamarter's "Weaver of Tales." Mr. Borowski relieved Mr. DeLamarter to conduct the performance of his own work.

The program, in which Walter P. Zimmerman and Edward Eichen, local organists, were associated with Rollo Maitland of Philadelphia, established beyond any question that the combination of organ and small orchestra is not only successful, but also fertile.

The three works submitted on invitation—on this occasion differed sharply in structure, mood and purpose. Mr. Borowski's Rhapsody is of a kind which has been heard before, and ingeniously interwoven fabric, while it does not bear a confessed "programmatic" significance, its individuality of quality and its coherent effect warrant the assumption of one. It is, in fact, Mr. Borowski's faculty of subordinating a splendid and scholarly development of persuasive thematic material to the emotional integrity of his composition which seems its chief beauty and claim to frequent hearing. For, while he has written with characteristic skill and with decided freshness of color and inventiveness within the somewhat conservative form which may be described as the tone poem in miniature, the very maturity and finality with which he has utilized his self-imposed restrictions make it obvious that he has moved less to write experimental than expressive music.

His score, buttressed sufficiently with structural style, is fundamentally a complete and convincing tonal argument addressed to the feelings. Mr. Sowerby, too, took feeling into account in choosing a hymn from the ancient liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church as the basis of his piece. His use of chimes and bells, and even his startling interpolation of a distant soprano voice, served primarily to enlarge one's admiration of his skill and audacity, and it would have taken an ear impervious to the possibilities

of his composition to feel that his ingenuity in contriving oblique musical effects, rather than by his outspoken lyricism, his tonal allusions or any autobiographical commitments, it was not surprising to find that his workmanship fastened the attention more keenly than did his content. His use of chimes and bells, and even his startling interpolation of a distant soprano voice, served primarily to enlarge one's admiration of his skill and audacity, and it would have taken an ear impervious to the possibilities

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MADGE KENNEDY © Murray Studios, New York

"Love in a Mist"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 26—Gaiety Theater, Charles L. Wagner presents Madge Kennedy in "Love in a Mist," comedy by Amélie Rives and Gilbert Emery, with Sidney Blackmer and Tom Powers. The cast:

Diana Wynne.....Madge Kennedy
Gregory Farnham.....Sidney Blackmer
Miss Rivers.....Frieda Inescort
Miss Moore Wynne.....Alice John
Miss Kelly.....Mary Miles
Miss Collins.....Jack Willard

Madge Kennedy is always sparkling. Tom Powers may be counted upon to do something unusual and interesting, and Sidney Blackmer is improving as an actor with each new part. The play at the Gaiety Theater is clean, and part of the time is amusing. Amélie Rives (the Princess Troubetzkoy) has drawn an interesting, if not original sketch, in her Diana Wynne that might have taken a place beside Henry Arthur Jones' well-known and somewhat similar heroine, had Miss Rivers written with a more strict adherence to truth and not surrendered to the theatricalisms.

However unpleasant a liar may be in real life, he or she is always safe as a laugh-provoking material in farcical comedy, but the dramatist must adhere to strict truth in the background of his play if he would gain the best effect for his chief character. The play at the Gaiety Theater is a brilliant idea, but halfway through the second act a shot is fired and from then on the plot wanders about the theatricalisms.

Restraint and taste have their reward in music as in all things. This was apparent in the lovely themes of Gluck's "Orpheus" with the simplicity that is their characteristic charm accentuated by the flute-playing of André Maguarré. One never tires of the melodies of Gluck when they are played so beautifully. They were particularly grateful between the fervors of Brahms and the complexities of Scriabin.

The "Poème de l'Extase" was played for the second time this season at the request of many hearers. Its second reading was more brilliant and assured than its first presentation, but the work itself was no more understandable, and seemed to have less excuse for being, except in its rare moments of aspiration.

Mr. Rothwell received an ovation, being recalled again and again, with the audience and the orchestra on their feet to honor him at the close of the concert.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

Metropolitan
DOORS OPEN 10:45 A. M.

ADOLPHE MENJOU
A Barber-Paron Who Trained Women's Heads—and Broke Their Hearts.
"A SOCIAL CELEBRITY"
A Paramount Picture
"Bird Fantasy" Presentation Mitchell Band

MAJESTIC THEATRE
BOSTON
Twice Daily—2:15—8:15
King Victor's Placidation of LAURENCE STALLINGS' GREAT STORY

BIG PARADE
Starring JOHN GILBERT with RENEE ADORÉE
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production
Engagements in Other Cities:
Astor Theatre, New York
Garrick Theatre, Chicago
Aldine Theatre, Philadelphia
Pitt Theatre, Pittsburgh
Hanna Theatre, Cleveland
Shubert-Rialto, St. Louis

COLONIAL THEATRE
BOSTON
Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15

BEN-HUR
By Gen. Lew Wallace
Identical with the \$4,000,000 Production NOW PLAYING
GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, New York
WOODS THEATRE, Chicago
FORREST THEATRE, Philadelphia

CECIL B. DeMILLE'S
"THE VOLGA BOATMAN"
Presentation by Hugo Blackwell
Times Sq. Theatre, 42nd St., W. of Bwy.
Twice Daily—2:30, 8:30
Matinee 50c, Night 1.10, 1.50

SELWYN THEATRE, 42nd St., W. of Bwy.
Twice Daily—2:40—8:40
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
The Black Pirate
Photography in Technicolor

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Anne Nichols Presents
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
CASTLE SQ. THEATRE

COPLEY
E. E. CLIVE
Mat. Thur., Sat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30
Andrew Takes a Wife
ACT I—Hours of Laughter
ACT II—Hours of Laughter
ACT III—Hours of Laughter

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GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, New York
WOODS THEATRE, Chicago
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CECIL B. DeMILLE'S
"THE VOLGA BOATMAN"
Presentation by Hugo Blackwell
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Twice Daily—2:30, 8:30
Matinee 50c, Night 1.10, 1.50

SELWYN THEATRE, 42nd St., W. of Bwy.
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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
The Black Pirate
Photography in Technicolor

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

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making one concession after another to what may have been thought to be general public demand, and the process has not been helpful. This company deserves a drama of sturdier stuff.
F. L. S.

Boston Art Notes

THE annual exhibition by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters is on view at the Boston Art Club. Names that have been long since familiar appear again in the catalogue, and one can soon select one's favorite from the distinguished characters. The pictures of William J. Kauff, conjure up at once nature in lighter and more fantastic moments, depicted with pale colors and delicate lines, drawn onto tapestry-like patterns. Nelly Littlehale Murphy produces more of her decorative still-life. The coast, the hills, the fisheries, the landscape familiar to all who live in New England, are seen again through many moods. The paintings by Harry Sutton Jr. attract one immediately for vivacity and strength, for freshness and ingenuity. The artist does not show the formula in his pictures, nor has he resorted to concentration upon the most popular manner. Frederick Sloan treats water color with a freshness of attack but with a heavier and more decisive stroke. One observes that the younger artists show to greater advantage in a group show because they have not yet sought an appropriate mold for themselves. They still look forward to a new attack, and the possibility of a complete change in their style if they are convinced of the wisdom of it.

At Doll & Richards on Newbury Street, there are shown the water colors by Dante Ricci. Italy as seen through the eyes of an Italian is something of a novelty to the gallery trotter. American artists bring back from Europe an abundance of pictures of the seasons and architectural remains, catching the beauty of surfaces and colors of the stone and landscape. Ricci paints his country in the traditional manner. He does not attempt to startle with the barbaric effects of the modern manner. Softness of tone, dreaminess of sentiment predominate.

Although the painted supper tray was an important decorative feature in the best English homes during the latter part of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, few well-preserved specimens are to be found. The occasional tray to be salvaged from old homes or seen in the shops is often broken or badly bent with the decorations almost entirely obliterated. Lucien Pissarro adds a new quality to his work by his subtle rendering of recession.

In none of his previous works have we felt to quite the same degree the sense of illimitable space in the sunlit distance. Another senior exhibitor who achieves distinction in landscape is Prof. Will Rothwell, whose "My Day Above Aigle" is looser and freer in handling while retaining the clear color and clean drawing of his earlier work. Sir C. J. Holmes also permits himself looser handling and greater naturalism than usual in his landscapes "Bull Farm" and "The Castle Water."

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

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Anna Case—Vera Fokina & Ballet
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"THE CREAKING CHAIR"
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BOOTH 45th St., W. of Bwy. Eve. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
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DENNIS KING in Russell Janney's Musical Sensation
The Vagabond King
Herbert Carroll, Carolyn Thomas, Max Figma, Olga Treasler, Jane Correll, Monks by Frim.

PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Eve. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
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LOS ANGELES
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A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PRESENTATION
JOHN GILBERT with RENEE ADORÉE
and the great
SID GRAMMAR PROLOGUE

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A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PRESENTATION
JOHN GILBERT with RENEE ADORÉE
and the great
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New English Art Club

By FRANK RUTTER
London, April 13

FOR more than a generation the New English Art Club has enjoyed a reputation as a nursery for artistic talent. Founded in 1885 by a group of painters who had a Paris training and a respect for French painting in common, it has supplied in the course of years the Royal Academy with some of its most brilliant members, from Sargent and Clausen to Orpen, John McEvooy and Sickert. Today the club is in a state of transition, because the star performers of past years have been translated to the Royal Academy, while the work of the younger generation appears for the most part to be tentative without as yet arriving at the point of distinction.

The seventy-third exhibition of the club, opened this week at the Spring Gardens Gallery, near Whitehall appears disappointing at first glance because the large paintings are almost without exception by the younger artists, who have not quite found themselves, while the older artists content themselves with sending small pictures, also of which it is only perceived after careful searching.

The full power of Wilson Steer is not to be gathered from his impressionist sketch of a girl by a window, "Reverie," charming and accomplished as this is. Nor is the scholarly art of Henry Tonks, professor at the Slade School, whence the New English has drawn most of its new talent, completely represented by his small pastel group of young girls, "The Knitting Party."

Lucien Pissarro is Among the veterans it is Lucien Pissarro, eldest son of the great impressionist master, who has made the most distinct advance this year. His landscapes have long been famous for the exquisite truth of their color and for the beauty and character of their design, but in his Mediterranean seascapes "Genets de Malaguestia" Lucien Pissarro adds a new quality to his work by his subtle rendering of recession.

In none of his previous works have we felt to quite the same degree the sense of illimitable space in the sunlit distance. Another senior exhibitor who achieves distinction in landscape is Prof. Will Rothwell, whose "My Day Above Aigle" is looser and freer in handling while retaining the clear color and clean drawing of his earlier work. Sir C. J. Holmes also permits himself looser handling and greater naturalism than usual in his landscapes "Bull Farm" and "The Castle Water."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Founder of Texas

A Review by
L. W. PAYNE JR.
The University of Texas

THE LIFE OF STEPHEN F. AUSTIN, Founder of Texas, 1782-1854, a Chapter in the Westward Movement of the Anglo-American People, by Eugene C. Barker. Dallas: Cocke Press.

TO MANY the name of Stephen F. Austin may be entirely new, and yet this man probably will stand out eventually as one of the major figures in the history of the westward movement of the Anglo-American people across the continent of North America. To him primarily, almost to him alone, the United States owes the acquisition of a vast and rich territory, for from Austin's colony came Texas and eventually the Southwest and Far West territory, a total of 804,000 square miles. Next to the Louisiana Purchase this is the most extensive territory ever added in one body to the Nation, and it is not only one of the most important sections in agricultural resources, but is the richest in mineral wealth of all the domain of the United States.

By training and temperament Austin was admirably fitted for the task of colonizing Texas, then a wilderness under Mexican control, with Anglo-Americans. His father, Moses Austin, obtained in 1821 a provisional grant to settle 300 families in the fertile territory along the Colorado River near what is now the capital of the State, a city which bears Austin's name. The older Austin succeeded during his prospecting trip and left to young Austin, then but 28, the task of organizing and developing the proposed colony.

Masterly Diplomacy

To young Austin's masterly diplomacy in dealing with the sensitive, erratic, and conventionally formal Latin people of Mexico, and his simultaneous wise management of the practical-minded, sturdy, democratic and independent Anglo-Americans, is due the success of the venture. On account of his impatience and frascable temper, however, he probably would have failed to establish the colony, and almost as surely any other American of the time save Stephen F. Austin would have failed. Austin's policy may be summed up in his motto: "Be firm, but flexible; from the wilderness, fidelity and gratitude to my adopted country, and to be inflexibly true to the interests and just rights of my settlers."

To avoid conflicts with the Mexican Government he always advised his settlers to obey the laws of and be sincerely loyal to their adopted country. In the interminable squabbles of the rival Mexican leaders he adopted, and advised his people to adopt, the method of "playing one against the other," that is, withdrawing into one's shell and refusing to take sides with either party in any troublesome issue which did not directly concern Texas. However, when it became necessary to take a firm position to defend the rights of his settlers, Austin could do it as well as any; and eventually it became necessary for him to discard fidelity to the Mexican Government and to take up arms for Texan independence.

What followed the Texan Revolution all the world knows—the Mexican War and the acquisition by the United States of the vast and rich territory, including Texas, the Southwest and California and the Far West along the Pacific coast. It is due to the wise management and patient diplomacy of Stephen F. Austin that all this territory came at so early a date, and that the sovereignty of the United States. Perhaps no other state of the Union owes so much to a single man as does Texas to Austin. Without Austin there is

no reason to believe that Texas today would be greatly different from the Mexican states south of the Rio Grande.

The "Statesman-Diplomat Type"

"Temperamentally and by methods Austin belongs to the statesman-diplomat type," says Dr. Barker. "On a less isolated stage and under different conditions his work would have attracted more attention from his contemporaries. But he deliberately sought to avoid notice." Austin's greatness consists as much in his modesty and in his willingness to sacrifice his personal interests to the good of his settlers and his country as in his wise statesmanship and his masterly diplomacy. He was no military hero like Gen. Sam Houston; he was no popular political leader; he was no seeker of power or public display. He was a man of great task, and to that task he devoted himself unstintingly and without thought of self-aggrandizement. Hence it has come about that the greatness of his character and the importance of his accomplishment have not received due need of praise or appreciation.

A Guide to Oriental News

Europe and the East, by Norman Harris. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.

PROFESSOR HARRIS has given, in this book, the first one-volume account of those forces which provide the background for the present altering situation in the Orient. Probably no field of study is more complex than that which deals with the history of the relationship—economic and political—between the Occident and the Orient. To have that history outlined in one moderately large and interestingly written volume is to have a pleasant short cut to the understanding of many of the most intricate problems that confront the post-war world. In fact, "Europe and the East" can be recommended as a confidential guide to the day's news about the Orient—from the Bosphorus to Tokyo.

Professor Harris writes from the standpoint of one who is convinced that one chapter in the relationship between East and West is concluding and another about to begin. Whereas narrow nationalism has often dominated, he finds that now "an international conscience has come into being and the brotherhood of nations is becoming a reality." However critical the problems of the future may be, the author finds hope for their solution in the development of this international partnership.

In this partnership, however, Professor Harris gives a large place to the people of the Orient themselves, perhaps a larger place than many westerners are willing, as yet, to accord to them. Of the renaissance in the Orient he writes: "This renaissance of the East is to be consummated only through and by Oriental action. The day when the European could contribute much or little to the movement. But its ultimate success depends entirely upon the determination and capacity on the easterner. The day when the European could modernize the East—if it ever existed—has passed. The hour of the Oriental has struck."

Most important to these conclusions is the fact—which this volume will set forth—that the East has narrowed the relations between Oriental and Occidental chiefly on those occasions when Occidentals, through lack of sympathy or of understanding, trespassed against the ideals of Asiatic peoples. Not the fact that westerners dominated the East, but the manner of their domination has been—and remains—the source of most of the difficulty.

Nowhere, probably, is Professor

Harris more lucid or more objective in his judgments than in his chapters on "The Rule of India." Summing up the record of Great Britain's stewardship in that vast empire, he writes: "The most outstanding feature of the past decade in India is the enormous change in the political life of the country. In few lands of the world has development along political lines been so rapid. Since the day when Lord Curzon struck a spark of Indian patriotism, the British have permitted India to go far along the path of responsible government. . . . India still is and will long remain the 'brightest jewel in Britain's crown.'"

What, at present, is taking place in the Orient makes this particularly germane. The policies of which Professor Harris writes are being weighed in the balance of international opinion. New policies are being called for. The Lausanne Treaty, the Customs Conference and the Conference on Extra-territoriality in China—and a multitude of less significant developments—indicate the fluid state of the relationships between East and West. What the future reveals may be more adequately appreciated after the clear account which "Europe and the East" sets forth of the record of Occidental ascendancy in Asia.

Illustration by Edward A. Wilson for Cameron Rogers' Biography of Walt Whitman, Published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

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The Stratford Memorial

Shakespeare Memorial, Stratford-on-Avon, Fifty Years of Retrospect, With Record of Plays and Players, by William Jagard. Stratford-on-Avon: Shakespeare Press.

MR. JAGARD has compiled an interesting record of the history of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater, Museum and Library at Stratford-on-Avon, from its inception in the thought of a single individual in 1876 until the present day, when it is in the thoughts

and hearts of many. The scheme came to completion and the theater was inaugurated in 1879, and it owes its existence almost entirely to the enthusiasm and generosity of one man, the late Charles Edward Flower.

From the first Mr. Flower's proposal was coldly received. It was felt that a small provincial town like Stratford was unworthy as a site for a memorial to England's

greatest poetic genius, in spite of the fact that it was his birthplace. Reading back through the newspaper notices published at the time of the inauguration, one can but feel that Londoners were actuated by that type of petty urban jealousy which they are sometimes apt to attribute to provincial cities.

"London," they said, "is the right place for a memorial to Shakespeare," but it remained unexecuted, save for a rather undignified statue placed by a private citizen in the middle of a none too dignified square.

As a matter of fact, however, a monument to a person who occupies the place Shakespeare does in the hearts and homes of his countrymen is surely superfluous. Not a house in England but possesses, if it does not read, his plays; and, in spite of what is often said and written to the contrary, not a night—Sundays excepted—passes when Shakespeare is not played in one or more places.

The list of actors who have appeared, and the plays presented, in the Little Memorial Theater at Stratford practically constitutes a history of the English drama of the last three or four decades. Every actor and most plays of any importance have been seen on that little stage—with one rather surprising exception. Sir Henry Irving seems never to have set foot on its boards, although his fame and still living co-worker, Dame Ellen Terry, has done so on many occasions. One wonders why Irving should have omitted to set such a seal both on his own work

and married to Prince Bibesco, Minister of Rumania to the United States. Princess Bibesco knows the theater and society world of at least three capitals. Whatever her political beliefs may be, there is nothing democratic about her stories. Like the Louis XIII chateau of Mlle. de la Peronniere in one of her tales, where "the linen, the silver, the potpourri and the china were the visible links of some endless chain which stretched back into a dim, unfathomable past," the whole tone and atmosphere of these stories is that of a serene, imperturbable haut monde.

Nothing actually happens in most of these stories. For the most part someone merely imagines something that might happen. While she (it's most often she) views this possible happening from every conceivable angle we get a notion of what came before, we are tempted into tantalizing guesses about what may come after, and we get a long look into the labyrinth of a sophisticated woman's mentality. That is all, except—and the exception looms large—except that the whole analysis is expressed in a language exquisitely molded to every passing flicker of thought and emotion. Ah, there is a gift sedulously cherished. It is by the fiction and the "air" that the writer may acquire merit, even among those who shy at much about nothing.

Is Princess Bibesco's achievement art or artifice? It surely is not nature.

We can imagine that the author is sometimes speaking in her own person or speaking about herself, as when she describes the Sophie of "Third Persons"—Sophie with her absurd passion for words unpacking them like a child with a new toy, watching them drift together into shimmering sentences, smiling at them while they performed for her. Princess Bibesco loves to put her words through the hoops. It is her greatest sport—greater than the sport of telling a story.

It is significant of the way she places her emphasis that Elizabeth Bibesco as often as not fails to give her characters any names. They are "he," "she," unnamed persons caught for a moment in the mirror that a penetrating and ruthless observer holds up to them. Or at the most they have only Christian names. These stories may be caviar to the general. If they are, no doubt the author will not let it trouble her. Born Elizabeth Asquith, daughter of Lord Asquith and his wife Margot,

Professor Cheyney allows himself the liberty of accentuating the importance of one picturesque figure, Essex, who succeeded Leicester in the Queen's favor, and of using that impetuous and romantic young nobleman as a unifying element in this volume, an expedient which one does not begrudge him, for Essex adds much to the attractiveness of the narrative. The work as a whole is full of new and interesting contemporary evidence. It is eminently readable and serves to present a vivid and arresting picture of England in the last decade of Tudor rule.

The A. B. C. of Short-Story Writing and Free Lance Journalism, by William Dodgson Bowman (London: Austin Rogers) should make room for itself among the many books on "how to become a journalist" and on writing of all kinds. Mr. Bowman's "don'ts" are as valuable as his instructions what to do. Plentiful examples are given of right and wrong ways. The section on free lance work is full of advice on what an editor wants and how he should be approached; literary agencies, selling to syndicates, paragraph writing, the woman free lance—there is good advice about everything journalistic.

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The famous "poor laws" were passed providing for local relief—an important innovation, destined to form the basis of future poor law legislation, but inadequate to cope with contemporary needs, for Tudor legislation was more successful in the promise than in the performance. Severe penalties were imposed upon "sturdy beggars," and some attempt was made to prevent landlords converting their farms into labor-saving sheep-runs.

But parliamentary government was in its infancy and not yet understood by the people. The country gentry, rightly itself regardless of the Queen and the parliaments. And not the least factor in the readjustment no doubt was a certain element of finesse, tolerance and self-control, visible here and there among the leaders, legislators and others, which could scarcely have been apparent in previous reigns, in which forms a striking feature of the evidence that the author has assembled.

Professor Cheyney has turned out a finely conceived and well planned study of a section of history that, owing perhaps to the greater spectacular interest of the preceding decades, has been accorded less than its need of attention. It was a post-war, reconstruction period, the excitement of the Spanish Armada had subsided, and England was left to the calm contemplation of agricultural and industrial depression, of unemployment and partial bankruptcy. She was blessed with an able monarch, and responsible leaders of the type of Burghley, Howard and Cecil. But the country, struggling through, as impoverished countries today are struggling through, not as a result of any particular wisdom on the part of the rulers, but simply through the natural buoyancy of the people as a whole.

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and hearts of many. The scheme came to completion and the theater was inaugurated in 1879, and it owes its existence almost entirely to the enthusiasm and generosity of one man, the late Charles Edward Flower.

From the first Mr. Flower's proposal was coldly received. It was felt that a small provincial town like Stratford was unworthy as a site for a memorial to England's

greatest poetic genius, in spite of the fact that it was his birthplace. Reading back through the newspaper notices published at the time of the inauguration, one can but feel that Londoners were actuated by that type of petty urban jealousy which they are sometimes apt to attribute to provincial cities.

"London," they said, "is the right place for a memorial to Shakespeare," but it remained unexecuted, save for a rather undignified statue placed by a private citizen in the middle of a none too dignified square.

As a matter of fact, however, a monument to a person who occupies the place Shakespeare does in the hearts and homes of his countrymen is surely superfluous. Not a house in England but possesses, if it does not read, his plays; and, in spite of what is often said and written to the contrary, not a night—Sundays excepted—passes when Shakespeare is not played in one or more places.

The list of actors who have appeared, and the plays presented, in the Little Memorial Theater at Stratford practically constitutes a history of the English drama of the last three or four decades. Every actor and most plays of any importance have been seen on that little stage—with one rather surprising exception. Sir Henry Irving seems never to have set foot on its boards, although his fame and still living co-worker, Dame Ellen Terry, has done so on many occasions. One wonders why Irving should have omitted to set such a seal both on his own work

and married to Prince Bibesco, Minister of Rumania to the United States. Princess Bibesco knows the theater and society world of at least three capitals. Whatever her political beliefs may be, there is nothing democratic about her stories. Like the Louis XIII chateau of Mlle. de la Peronniere in one of her tales, where "the linen, the silver, the potpourri and the china were the visible links of some endless chain which stretched back into a dim, unfathomable past," the whole tone and atmosphere of these stories is that of a serene, imperturbable haut monde.

Nothing actually happens in most of these stories. For the most part someone merely imagines something that might happen. While she (it's most often she) views this possible happening from every conceivable angle we get a notion of what came before, we are tempted into tantalizing guesses about what may come after, and we get a long look into the labyrinth of a sophisticated woman's mentality. That is all, except—and the exception looms large—except that the whole analysis is expressed in a language exquisitely molded to every passing flicker of thought and emotion. Ah, there is a gift sedulously cherished. It is by the fiction and the "air" that the writer may acquire merit, even among those who shy at much about nothing.

Is Princess Bibesco's achievement art or artifice? It surely is not nature.

We can imagine that the author is sometimes speaking in her own person or speaking about herself, as when she describes the Sophie of "Third Persons"—Sophie with her absurd passion for words unpacking them like a child with a new toy, watching them drift together into shimmering sentences, smiling at them while they performed for her. Princess Bibesco loves to put her words through the hoops. It is her greatest sport—greater than the sport of telling a story.

It is significant of the way she places her emphasis that Elizabeth Bibesco as often as not fails to give her characters any names. They are "he," "she," unnamed persons caught for a moment in the mirror that a penetrating and ruthless observer holds up to them. Or at the most they have only Christian names. These stories may be caviar to the general. If they are, no doubt the author will not let it trouble her. Born Elizabeth Asquith, daughter of Lord Asquith and his wife Margot,

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THE HOME FORUM

Between the Piano and the Violin

A GREAT controversy has been going on for nearly two hundred years between the violin and the piano, and it seems to be as far from a decision as ever. It has been a magnanimous controversy conducted with decorum and with mutual compliments, and the two contestants have come more and more to depend upon each other, though the violin might, if it chose to be so disagreeable, point to the fact that when they unite the piano always takes the subordinate position. The piano accompanies the violin, we say, not the violin the piano. When the violin obliges, it plays an obbligato only for the noblest of instruments, the human voice. The violin is, moreover, the basis of the symphony and the corner stone of the modern orchestra; and, with its cousins, the viola, the cello, and the bass, can form a very good little orchestra of its own.

To such claims the piano might reply that, while the supremacy of the violin as an orchestral instrument has never successfully been challenged, it (the piano) is essentially a solo instrument, although some of its cousins, like the harp and the celesta, play a minor orchestral rôle. It might even maintain that the very qualities that have kept it from complete success as a symphonic instrument have contributed to its triumph as a virtuoso. And it might further point out that the violin had the great advantage of reaching perfection as an instrument about a hundred years before Gottfried Silbermann, in 1740, made successful pianos. If we take Giuseppe Tartini as the first great violin virtuoso, and Muzio Clementi as the first great concert pianist, and recollect that Tartini was born in 1692 and Clementi in 1752, we shall have to admit that the violin really did have a considerable "head start."

But we should remember that before the modern piano had been perfected the harpsichord and clavichord, the forerunners of the piano, had had such illustrious masters as Scarlatti, Bach, Haydn, and Mozart, all of whom learned to play on the older instrument and took assistance at the new. Since it was possible to attain a high degree of technical skill on the harpsichord and since that skill could be, and was, applied to the piano, it is not entirely accurate to emphasize too much the modernity of the piano as compared with the violin. And it is curious to remember that the men who developed the symphony—Bach, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven—were all pianists and not violinists.

Of course, it is vain to try to establish the priority of one instrument over the other, because the ancestry of both is so old as to be lost in the misty past. The violin as developed by the great makers of Cremona was merely the culmination of an age-long history of instruments played with a bow, as the piano was the culmination of as long an evolution of instruments played with a plectrum. And yet there is a sense in which the piano is really a new instrument, involving a new idea. The older spinet, virginals, harpsichord, and clavichord were all ac-

companied in a different way from the piano, the difference being that between plucking strings and striking them. The forerunners of the piano came to be primarily of strings that were plucked by quills, or leather or metal, plectra, the latter being fastened to the ends of wooden "odd" or "jacks" which were turned round by keys. The word "jack" in this sense is the subject of endless puns in Shakespeare and other Elizabethans. The new idea, which seems to have been thought of almost simultaneously in the early eighteenth century by Cristofori in Italy, Marius in France, and Schröter in Germany, consisted in striking the strings with little hammers, instead of plucking them. The piano therefore represents a combination of two old families of instruments—the harps, zithers, or lutes, in which the sound was formed by plucking strings with the fingers or a plectrum, and all those numberless instruments, like the xylophone, glockenspiel, celesta, and so on, in which the sound was produced by striking pieces of wood or metal, resonant tubes, bells, or strings.

And the change was a much greater one than might be supposed at first thought. For the old harpsichord and its like did not permit the performer to play with much expression or with much variation of volume, and the tone it produced could never be as pure and bell-like as that of the piano, because the quill inevitably produced a scratching sound every time it plucked the string. The effect was charmingly simple and naïve, compared with the variety, sonority, and complexity of the piano, and there are musicians who affect to regret the change; nevertheless, the great eighteenth-century composers were forced to relinquish it, and the piano entered upon its career as the chief competitor of the violin and the human voice, as a concert instrument, and for over a hundred years has been offering a Roland for the violin's Oliver practically every decade.

When we are asked which is the greater instrument, what can we reply except that it is all a matter of taste? For years I had no doubt myself that the violin was superior, but that was probably because, while I had heard many great violinists, from Sarasate through Ysaye, César Thomson, to Kreisler and Heifetz, I had heard no pianist of the first rank. And my musical friends were mostly devotees of the violin or the cello and were inclined to sneer at the piano as a kind of mechanical music-box, in which an elaborate mechanism intervened between the artist and the music. I heard much of the superior control of the violinist over his instrument. The quality of the tone was more immediately in his hands, in the pressure and management of the bow and in the vibration of his wrist; while the quality of the piano was in the hands of the manufacturer. But I now think that such criticism is false, since it is based upon the unfair contention that the piano is inferior because it cannot do the same things as the violin. The vibrato effect in violin playing is possible only because the violin tone is prolonged. It is possible also in the organ for the same reason, and in the human voice, which is a kind of organ. If some inventions which have been reported as perfected, it may soon be possible in the piano; but at present the typical piano tone has the brevity of a harp tone but permits immensely more virtuosity. It is in the simultaneousness of the piano, however, that the piano is supreme and produces harmonies outside the compass of the violin altogether; for a violinist can normally play a chord or "double-stop" of only two notes. And sheer volume and power the piano can, of course, produce effects such as are exceeded only by the pipe organ and the full orchestra.

It is interesting and even exciting to compare the general effect of a great violinist accompanied by a symphony orchestra and that of a great pianist similarly accompanied. I have never of recent years been able to tell which I prefer. Sometimes I think that the fact that the piano belongs to a different family from that of instruments in the orchestra gives it a decided advantage. Its quality is unlike that of either the strings, the woods, or the brass, and it is therefore never completely lost, even in a torrent of sound. It remains distinct and daring. It remains distinct and daring during ensemble passages, and when it plays alone it is clear-cut, however muted and gentle it may be. And its range is astonishing, not merely in pitch, but in volume and expression. It arouses our admiration, excites, sometimes exalts; but it does not touch the heart as the violin does. I feel somehow that it can talk but cannot sing.

And yet it is an ungracious to institute a comparison between two instruments so noble. It is more sensible to enjoy both and be thankful. For there are few experiences in the world more memorable than to listen to a great performer accompanied by a great orchestra. The latter is competently led. One remembers some unfortunate concert in which the effect was of a lone man fighting a losing battle with an orchestra, that seemed bent upon annihilating him with an avalanche of noise, but one remembers others in which the leader knew how to subordinate the orchestra to the soloist and the effect was like that of an archangel singing among a choir of angels. That was as it should be, and whether the soloist was playing on violin or piano, the result was a glorious spiritual experience.

R. M. G.

To a Versifier

Happy in his verse can gently steer
From grave to light, from pleasant to severe.
His work will be admired wherever found
And oft with buyers will be compassed round.

—Boileau-Despreaux

Finnish Art

ART is comparatively young in Finland. In a country so shadowed and so far away from the broad thoroughfares of modern progress, it is not strange that the luxury of art should have been long delayed; but from the founding, in 1846, of the Finnish Art Union by an enthusiastic band of idealists, art in Finland had its renaissance, or, if not, its very beginning.

The men who founded the Art Union—well termed "patriots"—had two inspiring ideas before their thoughts—of art as a civilizing influence, and of the value of a school of art to advance and preserve that strong sense of nationality, so dominant in this old race, and which, at last, was coming into its own.

In 1887 the work of the Art Union had so advanced that a national gallery become essential, and the Athenaeum was built at Helsinki, the capital of Finland. Finnish art is not only fresh and vigorous, it is remarkably original and audacious, even barbaric; it is Finnish art done with Finnish feeling, not merely Finnish subjects done in a French or German manner.

Albert Edelfelt, Finland's most renowned painter, is more generally known for the portraits, his illustrations of Runeberg's poetry, and other historical scenes, which inspired the people to a noble patriotism. We might call Edelfelt a conservative painter, choosing his subjects from the more civilized parts of the country—civilized and conservative, as were Runeberg's poems. On the other hand, Axel Gallén, another famous painter of Finland, turns to the wilder and more remote regions for his inspiration and "to the ancient legends of his people, and delights in the barbaric extravagances of the wild vastness of the Kalevala world."

His people seem to dwell in the wild pathless forest, by huge mysterious seas. He loves to portray . . . the forest and forest creatures before man has dominated them." In Gallén's work is found that spirit of youth and energy, that rare courage and sturdiness of the race. Among the many fine pieces of sculpture in the Athenaeum, Robert Stigell's stands out, especially the "Archer" and the "Slinger."

"At the Spring," by Victor Malmberg, a sweet and natural piece of sculpture, reveals that idealistic sympathy which permeates Finnish art—simplicity, tenderness, friendliness and beauty.

At the Spring. A Statue by Victor Malmberg

One of the Old Literary Questions

When, or by whom, the daring question whether Pope were a poet was first raised, cannot perhaps be certainly determined. The famous sentence in the last paragraph of Johnson's Life is curiously, and it would seem purposely, uninforming as to this. "It is surely superfluous," he writes, "to answer the question that has once been asked, Whether Pope was a poet? otherwise than by asking in return, if Pope be not a poet, where is poetry to be found?" The allusion is generally read as referring to Joseph Warton's Essay, published in 1756. But Warton, if he thought so, took care not to say so. "I do not think him," he says, "at the head of his profession. What is there transcendently sublime or pathetic in Pope?" The specific quality of "the true poet" he defines as "a creative and glowing imagination"; and this indeed he seems to deny to Pope, or to allow it only to a comparatively small portion of his work. Yet five and twenty years later, . . . he insisted that it was a misinterpretation to make him imitate that Pope was not a great poet, and that he only says, and thinks, that he was not the greatest. The fact is that the first counter-reaction in favour of Pope had then fully set in. A similar reaction has followed closely upon each successive wave of disparagement, and it began to take effect before that wave had reached its crest, so that, as in the resultant of two plotted curves, the level of his fame has rather undulated than swung sharply from elevation to depression. There is an interesting illustration of this prompt counter-reaction in that well-known chapter of "The Newcomers" where the Colonel listens in bewilderment to the literary talk of Olive and his friends.

"He heard that there had been a wicked persecution against Mr. Pope's memory and fame, and that it was time to reinstate him"; the plea of vindication was the first he had heard of the attack. The reference in this scene to the appearance of "the two volumes by young Mr. Tennyson of Cambridge" dates it: it was in the full movement of ascent, that is, of Wordsworthianism, and when the revision against which he is trodden by the immortals alone—J. W. Mackail, in "Studies of English Poets."

Pope gave to his age, it has been said, the kind of poetry that it needed. This is true, and in no disparaging sense. But brilliant as was his success in doing so, one may trace in him from the first an unfulfilled promise, an aspiration beyond any actual accomplishment. Such a gift could not be hid. His contemporaries felt it, though they could not well understand it. It is only the existence of such a feeling which accounts for that amazing early conquest which swept him, in spite of every external disadvantage, to his supremacy. . . . When he was five and twenty, Swift called him the

best poet in England. Nor was this a partial and merely insular judgment; for Voltaire, a few years later, writes of "Mr. Pope, the best poet of England, and at present of all the world."

The Pastorals by which he made his first fame are generally discredited or ignored; more so than a large judgment will fully ratify. They suffer indeed from the mannerism of the period; but much of the condemnation bestowed on them is really condemnation not of their merit, but of the pastoral as a form of poetry. . . . The charge of immaturity and conventionality may be, and is, made equally against Virgil's Eclogues. Pope's Pastorals do not indeed, like the Eclogues, mark the opening of a new age and a new birth for poetry. But we may nevertheless find in them a movement towards revolution, and the accents, still unsteady and uncertain, of a new poetical voice.

Where'er you walk, cool gales shall fan the glade,
Trees, where you sit, shall crowd
Where'er you tread the blushing
flowers shall rise,
And all things flourish where you
turn your eyes—

These lines, so fine in phrasing, so elastic in rhythm, have become inseparable from the exquisite music to which Handel wedded them when he took the words for his opera of "The Rapture." His own faultless melodiousness melts into Handel's music like a tune into a tune. If we compare them with Pope's own extant first draft, we shall realize how from the first he was, what Warton deemed, a great "inventor" . . . as well as a great improver. And from this we shall be led on to see, more largely, how great as his achievement is, his aim and ambition were greater; how they imply, and sometimes touch, those heights of poetry which are trodden by the immortals alone—J. W. Mackail, in "Studies of English Poets."

The Martins Are Building

I am glad the martins are building again. . . .
And the children who wake the
And the green walks with their mirth
And lift the sky heads
Of the flowers from their beds,
By a strange cry stirred—
Desert their dear pastime; look up
Up, up, through the leaves
Where under the eaves
Clings the back of the bird:
And his nest-mate white-throated
regards the new day
From her arch of inverted clay.
—Helen Parry Eden, in "Coal and Candlelight."

The Navajo Weaver

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Kneeling beside her tent,
The Navajo maiden
Weaves sacred patterns
From white goats' wool.
As she weaves in the shadows
Of the muted sand hills
Where heaven and earth
Are made harmonious.
Her weird, tragic song
Breaks into exquisite
Wispes of melody—
Color-hymns burst aloud from
her lips—
Hymns of burnt carnelian—
Hymns of Persian-lapis.
These are the heart of her blanket.
Florence S. Mathis.

Tilberthwaite's Wild Rose

"However many times you come to the English lake district, you find some lovely thing not seen before." The speaker was a countryman at Grasmere, Wordsworth's world-famous village, in love with his native heath. Those who know the district best know how true that claim is.

Tilberthwaite, like many another bit of beauty, is one of the reserves of the lake district's friendship. It is not revealed to the tourist in a hurry. If he has only a day or two in which to "do" the district he is not likely to see Tilberthwaite. Off the beaten track, it may only be discovered after many visits. It is one of the revelations of intimacy, worth waiting for.

How lovely a name it has and how typical of the district, one of a family of beautiful names ending in -thwaite, which of course means a clearing. Among others there is Esthwaite, and Graythwaite, Threshwaite, Stonethwaite and Seathwaite. Tilberthwaite lies on the steeper and more rugged way from Coniston to Ellerswater and Grasmere. You branch off by the Shepherd's Bridge under Raven Crag. The road climbs alongside a pellucid mountain stream. The descents and ascents are by a succession of ladders and wooden bridges which add to the picturesque of the place. It is a wild and fascinating way. The glen sides are rough and sheer, clothed with yews and mountain ashes, dwarfish foxgloves in innumerable nooks and crannies, with tufts of whitish stonecrop and minute ferns.

At the foot of the first narrow bridge, beside the rushing, foaming stream, there was a wild rose bush. No wild rose ever seen was quite so impressively beautiful as that solitary one, blossoming where all was so wild. It is a joy to think of it there, even now preparing for the time when its pink blossoms will open in fragrant beauty at the entrance of the ravine.

There was beauty in the falling water. So much the guidebook promised. Yet somehow memory treasures even more the vision of that flowering bush. It was not in the guidebook. It was an extra, not promised, not expected, yet unforgettably lovely in its setting of wildness.

Die Lehre von Zarpath

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IM ERSTEN Buch von den Königen wird berichtet, dass Elias, der Prophet Gottes, als er während einer Dürre und Teuerung in Israel auf Gottes Befehl nach Zarpath bei Sidon kam, gleich am Tor der Stadt einer Witwe begegnete, die Holz auftrug. Als Elias sie um Brot bat, erfuhr er, dass auch sie arm war und Mangel litt, und soeben von einem kleinen Mehrlrest für sich und ihren Sohn ein kleines Gebackenes machen wollte.

Was für eine Ueberschuldung muss es für sie gewesen sein, als sie gebeten wurde, dieses letzte Gebackene einem Fremden zu geben und dann für sich und ihren Sohn auch etwas zu backen, wenn nach ihrer begrenzten Erkenntnis der Vorrat erschöpft sein wird! Doch die Worte des Propheten: "Das Mehl im Kad soll nicht verzehrt werden, und dem Oelkrug soll nichts mangeln!" verliehen ihr Kraft und Vertrauen, und sie gehorchte; und es heisst weiter, dass „er ass und sie auch und ihr Haus eine Zeitlang“, nach einer andern Bibelübersetzung „ein ganzes Jahr lang“.

Vor vielen Jahren war die Verfasserin dieser Betrachtung in ihrer eigenen Lebenserfahrung bei einer solchen Teuerung der Gesundheit und der Freude angelangt, dass sie den letzten Rest an Hoffnung zu verzehren schien. Wiederholt hatte Gott durch Freunde und Verwandte gelehrt, die durch die liebevolle Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft, dass sie einen Gedanken oder eine Erfahrung, die sich als wertvoll erwiesen haben, aufgeben brauchen, sondern dass sie vielmehr, wenn sie Tag für Tag den „Weg, den der Erlöser ging“, wandeln, Gesundheit und Glück, Freunde, Fröhlichkeit und heilsame Freuden finden. Es ist der liebevolle Wunsch, anderen zu helfen, von ihrem Schmerz, ihrem Leid und ihrer grossen Erfahrung zu erlangen, die diejenigen, die Hilfe und Heilung erlangt haben, zu Dankesbezeugungen antreibt.

Jesus wies auf die Erfahrung des Elias in Zarpath hin, als er sagte: „In der Wahrheit sage ich euch: Es waren viele Witwen in Israel zu Elias Zeiten, da der Himmel verschlossen war drei Jahre und sechs Monate, da eine grosse Teuerung war im ganzen Land; und zu deren keiner ward Elias gesandt denn allein gen Sarepta der Sidonier zu einer Witwe“. Das Zarpath von heute ist von vielen Gedanken und Zuständen bevölkert; doch den Segen empfangt derjenige, der das Selbst aufgibt.

Auf Seite 249 von "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" sagt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Lasst uns die Wissenschaft annehmen und alle Theorien fallen lassen, die sich auf das Sinnzeugsünden gründen, lasst uns unvollkommene Vorbilder und illusorische Ideale aufgeben, und also einen Gott, ein Gemüt, haben, das vollkommen ist und seine eignen Vorbilder der Vortrefflichkeit hervorbringt“. Die Witwe von Zarpath gab ihre „auf das Sinnzeugsünden“ gegründeten „Theorien“ auf; und wenn auch wir dies getan haben, sind wir bereit, die überreiche Versorgung, die Gott für Seine Kinder vorgesehen hat, zu empfangen. Dann wird das Mehl im Kad nicht verzehrt werden, und dem Oelkrug wird nichts mangeln.

The Lesson of Zarephath

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS recorded in I Kings that during a drought and famine in Israel, as Elijah, the prophet of God, approached the city of Zarephath in Sidon, in obedience to the command of the Lord, at the very gate of the city he met a woman gathering sticks. Upon his appeal to her for bread, Elijah learned that she too was suffering from poverty and lack, and was about to prepare for her son and herself a small cake from a little remaining meal. What must have been her surprise to be bidden to give this last cake to a stranger, and to make others for herself and her son later.

When the her hounded vision her supply would be exhausted. However, the words of the prophet, "The barrel of meal shall not waste, neither shall the cruse of oil fail," gave her strength and assurance, and she obeyed; and the account goes on to say that "she, and he, and her house, did eat many days"—one translation says, "a full year."

The writer was one who, many years ago, arrived in her own experience at such a famine of health and joy that she seemed about to consume the last remaining portion of hope. Many times had God spoken through friends and relatives, presenting the loving teachings of Christian Science, but she was unwilling to relinquish the small store of material intelligence with which she thought herself provided, in order to make way for a spiritual supply from God. At last, driven to this need by extremity, she began the study of Christian Science, and little by little relinquished her own stubborn ways of thinking, which had appeared to sustain her, supplanting them with God's way. Health was restored; and the barrel of meal was not wasted, nor has the cruse of oil failed, for she and her household continue to know the joy of the truly sustaining supply of substance, to be found by relinquishing self and self's plans for those of the heavenly Father, who careth for all.

It was not easy for the woman of Zarephath to do as she was commanded; and it may not appear easy for us to listen to and obey the stranger at the gate. Perhaps the cake we are unwilling to surrender is a wrong concept of God. Perhaps our ancestors for many generations have not understood that God is Love, and that He does not send affliction. Perhaps we are wholly unaccustomed to depend upon an understanding of God for the solution of all our problems, and for the healing of all our illnesses. Christian Science is the prophet at

the gate, that is demanding just this, And as long as we hold on to our pitiful supply of material knowledge and sad experiences, we do not heed the prophet, but continue to share the drought and famine of a blighted Israel and a sorrowful dwelling place.

The Scriptures are abundant in example and proof of the healing power of the Master's methods; and it is this healing power we may utilize if we will but surrender our own preconceived and erroneous theories. It is the kingdom of heaven we may gain,—the day of joy and peace and plenty,—when we are willing to base all our experiences upon a spiritual foundation and to follow and apply to daily living the example and commands of the Master.

It is the experience of earnest students of Christian Science, those who are striving correctly to apply its teachings, that they never need abandon any thought or experience proved worthy while, but that, instead, they find health and happiness, friends, joy, and wholesome pleasures as they journey day by day along "the way the Saviour trod." It is the loving desire to aid others to leave their pain and sorrow and care and to gain this greater experience, that impels the statements of those who have been helped and healed.

Jesus referred to the experience of Elijah at Zarephath when he said, "I tell you of a truth, many widows were in Israel in the days of Elias, when the heaven was shut up three years and six months, when great famine was throughout all the land; but unto none of them was Elias sent, save unto Sarepta, a city of Sidon, unto a woman that was a widow." The Zarephath of today is peopled with many mental attitudes, but the one who receives the blessing is the one who surrenders self.

On page 249 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says, "Let us accept Science, relinquish all theories based on sense-testimony, give up imperfect models and illusory ideals; and so let us have one God, one Mind, and that one perfect, producing His own models of excellence." It was her "theories based on sense-testimony" that the widow of Zarephath relinquished; and when we have done this also, we shall be ready to receive the abundant supply which God has provided for His children. Then the barrel of meal will not waste, nor the cruse of oil fail.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

The willow leans to look
And see within the brook
Its fair new garniture of palest green.
—Clinton Scollard.

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Securities has shown
recently, it is said.

TO CANADA
movement to Canada
today with a ship-
ping agent, the Canadian Bank

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for nearly \$15,000.
The rate of Canadian
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tenths of 1 per cent
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PROFITS GAIN
Quarter ended March
profits

ing. Our plan co-ordinates adver-
dealer and jobber. It increases sales
in old territory or opens new with
rapidity and satisfaction. Our
charge is based on so much per
call. We will be glad to demon-
strate our system for your approval.

TELEPHONIC ADVERTISING ad-
562

A Profitable Investment

One combining permanent safety with income and market value, both consistently increasing. We have such a one.

STRENGTHENS
(P)—The Belgian
Friday at 28.10 to
at 27.25, opened
merican Senate's
an debt funding
the market favor

Fred Mason, Jr.
INVESTMENTS
149 Broadway

High	Low	1:30
8%	98%	98%
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97	97%	97%

DS

91%	91%	91%
98%	98%	98%
93	93%	93%

FRANKLIN CUTS PRICES
The Franklin Automobile Company will reduce prices \$55 to \$315 on various models, effective May 2. The largest reduction is on the sport sedan, listed at \$2910, compared with \$3225 previously, and the smallest

coups, which is \$2645, compared with \$2700. Touring car and cabriolet remain unchanged.

AMERICAN PIANO PROFITS
 Net income of the American Piano Company for the first quarter this year, to \$250,000, compared with \$240,000 for the same period last year.

1997: \$0.036, equal after preferred dividends, to \$0.16 a share, compared with \$0.210 or \$0.44 a share in the first quarter of 1995.

FREEPORT TEXAS INCOME
 Freeport Texas reports net income of \$265,824 after expenses.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

MAINE

For rent, a furnished cottage of 9 rooms, situated in village of Mount Vernon, on shore Lake Minnehonk; running water in 4 of bedrooms, bath, electricity; 2 minutes' walk from "Hotel Billings"; spacious verandas. Address A. H. SECOR, Mount Vernon, Maine.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—MISSION BEACH, CALIF.

Splendid income property; modern 4-room bungalow nicely furnished; also Duplex, completely furnished; lot 30x80; best of location. Address P. O. Box 371, San Diego, Calif.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore
Apts., 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire Dis-
trict. Sunny, delightful single and double
beds, with dinette, beautifully furnished, daily maid
service, steam heat, elevator, garden adjoining,
centrally located. R and H cars and bus
to door.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN (dresses) with following among
their shops to handle sportswear: local and
western territory. N. Shawcross, 4411 1/2

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

Rent a Log Cabin

For
Summertime



Summertime Pleasures

6 miles from Portsmouth, N. H.
In woods of towering pines on a
landlocked arm of the sea. Cabins
of rough hewn logs, agreeably im-
proved by electric lights, telephone,
hot and cold water bathroom, and
other modern conveniences. Ac-
commodate six people. Large, light

room, with deep fireplace, three bedrooms, garage. Bathing, boating, fishing. Golf near at hand. Excellent train service from New York and Boston to Portsmouth. Lodges completely furnished, except linen, blankets, and silver. \$125—Decoration Day until late October. References required and exchanged.

ROLLIN L. DIXON
55 Pinckney Street, Boston, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

READING, PA.—For rent, June, July, August, September, bungalow furnished, 6 rooms; beautifully situated along Tulpehocken Creek, called "Shady Nook"; accessible by stage or bus; canoe on premises; radio installed; adaptable for summer comforts. MRS. E. I. STICKLE, 253 N. 5th St.

TO LET, rent free, for some care premises,
attractive 6-room cottage, woods, garden,
river, school near. G. L. BINGHAM, Rich-
mond, Me.

SUMMER PROPERTY

NATICK, MASS. Near Lake Cochituate—
3-room camp for sale; very reasonable to right
party. Apply to W. F. WASSON, 75 State
Street, Boston.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

NAHANT, MASS.

One of the best sections of Little Nahant, on water front, 8-room house, 2-car garage; attractive price; desirable family. Phone Nahant 39.

TO LET—FURNISHED

TO LET—FURNISHED
BOSTON.—Three rooms; exceptionally light; Conservatory district; piano; available now till Fall; references; rent reasonable. Apply OFFICE, 122 St. Stephens St. Tel. BAC k Bay 0377.

BOSTON, Bay State Rd., Overlooking Basin, June 1 to Oct. 1.—Apt. 3 rooms, kitchen, bath. Box S-230, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 213 Huntington Ave.—Housekeeping suite of 2 rooms overlooking church. Suite 3. Tel. Copley 8059-R.

BOSTON, Fritz Carlton Hotel—2 rooms and bath, reasonable rent. Call at office, Apartment 414.

FURNISHED apt., Brookline, Mass., 5 out-side, sunny rooms with balcony porch, second floor; exceptional location, convenient to cars and train. For appointment, tel. Aspinwall 3-1111.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Walk in and live; 9-room house completely furnished; garden, 5 minutes railroad station; trolley lines; every facility; owner will sell 6-6 months; references. Tel. Centre Newton 1077-W. R. E. C., 737 Erie Ave., Newton Highlands, Mass.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—Furnished

Home to rent; 8 rooms; 2-car garage; 5 minutes to station; stores convenient; \$175 per month. Phone Center Newton 1962-W.

NEW YORK CITY, Central Park South
(59th)—Overlooking park, two bedrooms, large living room, kitchenette; expensively furnished. Oriental rugs, baby grand; would share with couple. Appointment, Buckminster 4026.

NEW YORK CITY, 56 West 71—Hand-
somely furnished non-housekeeping two rooms

N. Y. C., 254 West 72nd—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, sunny, cheerful, splendid location; summer rate. **Trafalgar 0065.**

NEW YORK, 56th St.—Four rooms, real kitchen; 2 rooms, kitchenette, outside, light, cool, central; unusual. **Circle 5832.**

N. Y. C., Gramercy Park, 83 Irving Place—Apartment furnished 3 rooms, kitchenette and

bath. Telephone and elevator.
 N. Y. C. 252 West 91 St.—Five light
 rooms, kitchen, elevator, April to August 31st.
 F. BAYLIS.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE
 N. Y. C.—Sell exquisitely furnished 7 rooms,
 facing Hudson River. MRS. LILLIAN
 BREWNE 533 Riverside Drive.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, Eolian Hall—Practitioner's office, mornings. Room 739, telephone longacre 2365 or call before 1 p. m.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, 501 Fifth ave., Room 1011—Half days May to Sept. Tel. Vanderbilt 2619.

COUNTRY BOARD

Silver Birches
An Inn "In the Pines"
On Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
End of Motor Parkway

A happy home atmosphere for rest,
study and recreation. Open all the
Year. Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

SUMMER BOARD

PRIVATE family will take limited number of guests from July 3 to Oct. 1 at summer home in foothills of White Mountains, N. H.; situated directly on large

Lake; three hours from Boston; rooms single and en suite with private bath; abundance of fresh milk; eggs and vegetables; excellent bathing; references required. Rates on application to Box N-218, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

BEST HOME

PLEASANT private home, Dedham, open for few guests needing rest and quiet;

good beds, good food; all modern improvements. MRS. FLORA B. WEEKS, 176 East
t., Dedham, Mass. Tel. 0488-J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J., 10 Frazier Ave.—
private home can accommodate few persons
needing rest and care. MRS. DAUBMAN.

Some of refinement, attractively appointed;
harmonious environment for study and rest;
experienced care if needed; illustrated book-
let, MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Princeton,
N. J. Tel. 272-W.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

There are several signs that the old policy of proscribing Russia is breaking down in Europe.

Closer European Relations With Russia

As life becomes more and more normal and the war passions die down it is inevitable that the natural laws of economics should have freer play and that the nations should try to resume their old contacts under as solid political guarantees as possible. The plain truth is that, while Russia needs the credits and the industrial products of the rest of Europe, the westerners have almost as urgent a want for Russia's raw materials and labor power. In an economic sense Russia is after all one of the great empires of the world, and the attitude of taboo adopted at the Paris conference after the war cannot be continued indefinitely.

Now that Germany has taken the full step and concluded a political as well as a trade agreement with Russia, the other powers are naturally more disposed to adjust their relations with the Soviet Union. A British mission of four Conservative members of Parliament, headed by Sir Frank Nelson, is now on its way to Russia to report on the advisability of resuming the MacDonald policy of closer relations. To be sure it is unofficial, but it is none the less likely to achieve important results for that reason. The French, on their part, cannot, naturally enough, remain indifferent to such an important question as a rapprochement between their neighbor, Germany, and their former ally, Russia.

Even more vitally affected are the smaller states of eastern and central Europe. To Poland the Soviet Government has likewise offered a treaty of friendship and reciprocity, a sort of a Locarno pact for the East, and the Polish Foreign Minister, Count Skrzynski, is now at Prague to consult his colleague, Dr. Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia, about his reply, or at least that is announced as one of his purposes. The Czechs, it must be remembered, are also Slavs, and unlike the Poles, inclined to be Russophile. One of the chief aspirations of Dr. Benes is supposed to be the rôle of mediator between the Russians and western Europe. In this particular instance the French must ultimately be consulted also, as well as the Polish southeastern allies, the Rumanians. A big obstacle to peace in eastern Europe is the Rumanian acquisition from Russia, Bessarabia.

Even more concerned are the new Baltic states, and to them also Russia is reported from various sources to have made definite offers for mutual security. While not in the least discrediting Russia's intentions, one must admit that these new republics can hardly deal with their powerful neighbor, of which they so recently were a part, on even terms, and they naturally seek advice and support from possible counterbalances to the Soviet aggregation. At least one of them has consulted the League of Nations, according to Geneva dispatches, and now that Germany and Russia have come to terms, others are likely to turn to Great Britain, whose sea power is the only one in northern Europe that might challenge that of Russia. There have also been efforts at concerted action, but Russia seems to prefer to deal with each case separately, and in view of its interests in getting an outlet to the Baltic this desire is understandable.

On the whole there is intense diplomatic activity in eastern Europe, and the outcome is of immense importance to the entire continent, as well as to the Western world.

The greater liberty of thought and action which the women of this era have gained has brought with it new responsibilities to be met and new problems to be solved. But these courageous women are not overawed or discouraged as they stand face to face with the tasks set. What the women of a century ago could not have undertaken except with the probability of abject failure, their granddaughters of today approach hopefully and confidently. They have been preparing for two generations for this newer freedom. In the schools, in the churches, and finally in those organizations which they have formed for the discussion of vital questions, they have acquired that ability to think and act which made them ready for those political and civic responsibilities which have been assumed.

Woman's Newer Freedom

At the convention of the National Young Women's Christian Association in Milwaukee an important step was taken, approved by an overwhelming majority of the delegates voting, which assures the removal of the former sectarian bar limiting membership. Quite wisely, it must be agreed, it was decided to grant permission to all affiliated local associations connected with the national body to accept as members all those able to qualify on the basis of Christian fellowship. Thus the door is opened, or at least left ajar, for the admission of those of whatever Christian church affiliation, as well as to those who claim no qualification except that of Christian fellowship. In reaching this decision, it is explained, the national organization followed the action of its student assembly, which six years ago took the initial step in this direction. Urging the reasonableness of similar action upon the parent body, a representative of the student assembly declared that it "would have lost thousands of contacts if it had limited itself to those of Protestant evangelical church membership." She made it plain that they did not presume to say that only those are Christians who are members of those churches.

Of course this important step was not taken without being subjected to full and free discussion. Possible dangers were pointed out. But it seems that the experiences of those identified with the work in schools and colleges were convincing of the reasonableness of the view that education and religion go hand in hand. That time has long since passed when it might be said that the less educated were the most religious.

Faith and understanding have found a common working basis, and with this realization there must eventually come a fading of the lines which have separated those of differing creeds and barred entirely from the councils of the elect those who worship according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Hopeful promise is seen in the assurance that the women of Christendom who have found this newer freedom are able to divest themselves of the narrow and hampering prejudices which have impeded the progress of humanity through many centuries. The women of the United States, armed with that invincible weapon which the Nineteenth Amendment placed in their hands, are going forth to accomplish really great things. No cunning or stubborn force of evil can prevail against such a host. They no longer battle in the hope of gaining special rights and privileges for themselves, but to assure to humanity, which includes the fathers, the husbands, and the children as well, that fullest possible measure of intellectual, religious, industrial and political freedom. This freedom is new, perhaps, because it has not been realized, but old, also, because the enjoyment of it is pledged by those institutions which have for their foundations the eternal rock of right and justice.

The International Economic Conference, which is now sitting at Geneva and upon which the United States is represented by two distinguished delegates, David F. Houston and O. W. Gilbert, will have, when all is said and done, a potent influence upon international relations. Of all the material forces which move mankind, none is more dominant than the economic urge. It directs the movements of populations, establishes international relations for good or ill, fixes boundaries, makes war and peace. To economic laws politicians and diplomats bow, though often unwittingly. International prejudices, seemingly irreconcilable, yield to the subtle operation of economic forces. The League of Nations itself is a political body only, and will inevitably find its course ultimately determined by the direction of those forces which this conference—though but subordinate to the League—is now studying.

The present session is merely preliminary in its nature, entrusted with the task of fixing the topics to be discussed at the regular session. These topics will be as varied as are the needs, limitations and special advantages of the nations represented. Italy and Japan wish the immigration question searchingly discussed. The United States wants inquiry made into governmental price fixing, as of rubber by Great Britain, sisal by Mexico, coffee by Brazil, potash by Germany, or nitrates by Chile. Tariff barriers excite some states, coal monopoly others, while all Europe sees in the control of credits by the United States an economic factor of prime importance.

The president, M. Gustav Ador, outlined the wide scope of the inquiry when he said: "The committee has to consider in what domains the economic difficulties which are at present being experienced, are international in character and to discover points in respect of which practical solutions might be contemplated, together with appropriate methods of giving effect to these resolutions."

Too little attention has been paid in the past to the part economic forces have played in fixing the relationship of nations. The journalist refers lightly to oil, or gold, or the lust for a place in the sun as incitements to war, and lets it go at that. Is not the time at hand when the well-equipped students of economics will play a larger part in the direction of the foreign affairs of nations? The diplomatist and the politician have had their day and the world knows what their efforts have brought forth. A trifling change in a tariff, a hasty law checking exports, the refusal of the right of ownership of the soil, a harsh check upon immigration, may, any one of them, bring serious disaster upon the industry of a nation and breed a spirit of resentment readily culminating in war.

One great boon this pending economic conference might render to Europe—and as the League is still mainly European, it would be a fit subject for its inquiries. It might set on foot a movement for such a customs agreement or union among the continental nations as would free international trade from its present shackles of tariffs and imposts. The prosperity of the United States rests primarily upon the absolute freedom of trade between the forty-eight independent states that make up its federal union. There are fewer than forty-eight independent nations in continental Europe. Is it an impossible task for their representatives to formulate such a series of customs agreements among them that trade may be made relatively free? If that were accomplished, the first step would be taken toward the creation of that United States of Europe to which lovers of peace look hopefully as a distant but still attainable ideal. In the progress toward it the economist must lead the way.

Interest is aroused by the announcement that the recently organized National Research Endowment has added \$3,000,000 to its projected fund of \$20,000,000 to be applied to research work in the natural sciences in American colleges and universities within the next ten years. The reassurance is already given that the original mark set will be passed and that a sum greater than that at first proposed will be available. It is explained, in inviting contributions to the fund, that conditions in the United States have combined, especially in the years since 1914, to hinder, and in some cases to make impossible, the normal pursuit of research work well under way before the war. Industrial demands were so great that many of those who were directing experimental research activities in the schools were induced to enter, or forced into, the laboratories and shops of the great manufacturing plants. Following the war period came the influx of students in the colleges, the number rising in ten years from

Applying Basic Facts to Experimental Theory

250,000 to 500,000. The demand on the faculties compelled the discontinuance, quite generally, of research work, that the regular teaching program should not be neglected.

Thus there has been found little difficulty in convincing the proprietors of large manufacturing enterprises that if the sources from which they ordinarily draw their trained technical directors are not to fail them in the future, special and continued effort must be directed toward the training of recruits.

Naturally the popular inquiry, this being the case, is as to the methods and processes which logically are to be followed in seeking an advance from present established positions. The demand is for a reaching out, with the possibility or probability of discovering formulas and processes which will still further increase production while lessening its cost, and which may, in the future as in the past, add materially to the comfort and well-being of humanity.

It is interesting, as this effort is approached, to remember that in all directed research the student and teacher must begin by applying ascertained basic facts to the experimental theory undertaken. There are certain fundamentals, whether these are or are not susceptible of physical proof or comprehension, which guide and direct. Failure must inevitably follow as a result of neglect to recognize these at the beginning. As Secretary Hoover puts it, "The laws discovered by pure science are the basis of applied science and all industrial development." This simple statement is particularly comprehensive and embracing. It should afford a sound working basis for the campaign which has been outlined.

As he stood before 3000 people in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Sunday last, and spoke for a few minutes on his

ideals in life, Jack Miles, the twenty-year-old winner of the famous Marathon race, who had been thought of up till then as little other than a remarkable runner, showed that he was much more. For he showed that he knew something of that other race to win in which is the prerogative of every one, but the goal of which is often lost sight of in the midst of material success, and that he recognized the importance of that race. The only great prize, he urged, is eternal life, and the only worth while things to strive for are the love, belief, and service of God.

It was a simple message that he brought to his hearers, but it made them forget the Marathon winner in the more forceful preacher of the gospel. "Since Monday I have had a wonderful time," he declared, adding:

I have met your prominent men, your Governor, your high officials; visited your historic places and been greeted by crowds of people. But this is the greatest honor I have received, the one of which I am most proud, to be here with you in God's house in the fellowship of those assembled to do God's work.

A little later he spoke to some young men along the same general lines. "It is wonderful to win—to enjoy the publicity and short-time glory," he said. "But after all, what does it amount to? Today you win, and you are a hero—tomorrow you lose, and you are nothing and forgotten. But when you run for God, you are striving for one who never forgets, who is always steadfastly with you." With that spirit in this thought, Jack Miles should be heard from in the future as a winner in another and a greater contest than he won the other day.

"The Only Worth While Things to Strive For"

Random Ramblings

Market quotations show eggs at 20c a dozen, butter 22c a pound, sugar 4c, milk 16c a quart, coal \$5 a ton. Where? In Boston fifteen years ago, according to file copies of the Monitor. The papers of that year also contain ads. for engineers at \$15 a week, carriage painters \$25 a day, department store floor managers \$15 a week, stenographers \$6 to \$10 a week. And automobiles, which today are laughed off the streets, were quoted at "only" \$2000 to \$2500 each.

With a total shipment of 30,000,000 quarts of strawberries from the South forest, Americans can rest easy; a headline calls the "strawberry shortage situation well in hand." Not a dish to be despised, but the sweetest berries, whether strawberries or blueberries, or raspberries, were those that you as a youngster clapped into your mouth instead of into the yawning pail.

Does it seem quite fair to ask a spelling bee contestant to spell "all right" and count him out when he replies "al-right"? Of course, you all recall the old catch in spelling "kneading" bread? And how cheap you felt when you spelt it that way. Knead dough—need bread, is right, just in case you hadn't heard it.

And speaking of the one-time lowliness of the potato, used "to jab the pen into after signing the register in many small American hotels," how many remember the family kerosene can with a potato "jabbed" over the "spout" to keep its contents from spilling?

Americans are very familiar with the "Log Cabin to White House" type of stories, but the Persian hostler who now occupies the Peacock throne opens a new chapter in the history of Persia. "From Stablesman to Shah" ought to prove an interesting tale for Persian boys.

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadfield, takes no compromise position on smoking by students. The order promulgated by her is tantamount to placing a sign over the main entrance: "Girls who smoke, keep out or be put out."

When the wets ask for wine and beer, but admit that the saloon was bad, and hasten to add that they want none of it, don't forget the fundamental fact that it was beer and wine that made the saloon. The combination cannot be unscrambled.

It might not be a bad idea for some nations—and individuals, too—if they recalled Carlyle's words to the effect that "there are but two ways of paying debts—increased industry in raising income and increase of thrift in laying out."

The table decorations at the annual banquet of the single men of the House of Commons in England last year consisted of bachelor's buttons, a pretty flower. This year it was tulips. An omen, perhaps?

Still waters run deep, but there is no music like the laugh of a swift-running brook over tickling pebbles.

Europe Here and Asia There

You are fortunate if your first sight of Hong Kong comes coincidentally with the breaking day. For then, as your ship moves slowly through the narrow channel between the high, bare hillsides and among the rocky islands, the night mist will be rising over Victoria, presently to reveal the villa-dotted slopes of "The Peak" and to admit the first gleams of the sun to a panorama of beauty well worth crossing the world to see. It is the epitome of scenic glory of the Orient; and your long-cherished dreams of the East have at this moment come to their fulfillment!

There before you, as the ship anchors in the most active harbor in the world, lies a great mountainside, once bare and scraggy and forbidding, now a very Parnassus of fair villas and lovely gardens, rich in sub-tropical foliage, redolent with the flowers of East and West. It is bathed now in the full glow of the Oriental sun, and it seems to assume a dreamlike unreality, to be a sort of climax of the magic and mystery of the East which shall presently fade with the passing of the spell and leave but a memory.

Thus does one look first upon Hong Kong. And it will be a long time before he can withdraw his attention from the city and its background of "The Peak" to fix it upon the busy scene around him. But the active life of an Eastern port has begun to gather about the ship, and there are strange sights, strange sounds, and even stranger doings!

A hundred sailing sampans, each a tiny floating home in itself, are alongside the ship, or striving clamorously to get alongside. Bargaining has already commenced with the herds of Orientals in the Asiatic steamer forward; and the endless array of belongings with which the journeying Chinese always encumbers himself is already being lowered over the side.

We note to our surprise that most of the operators of the small craft are women; and there is one who labors at a long and heavy sculling oar while an infant sleeps unconcernedly, slung to her back! Presently that becomes quite a common sight, nor does the activity and volubility of the mother seem to disturb the child's slumbers in the least. Thus early does the babe of China learn to accept its lot and be content; which, perhaps, is the foundation of the philosophic serenity of later years.

And now it appears that even the saloon passengers must go ashore in the sampans, for this particular coastwise steamer on which we have come up from Manila does not avail herself of the surprisingly limited docking facilities of Hong Kong. And so an inquiring glance toward the fleet of small craft alongside brings immediate and noisy results.

With the assistance of numerous "boys" we descend the gangway and embark, not without certain doubts, into a small and precarious craft with a brown lateen sail, long sweeps, a fearfully low freeboard, and a crew which obviously consists of one Chinese family. There is even a cat, large and masculine, chained to the mast.

Having a desire to be friendly toward all things that are of the East, we approach it tentatively; but it will have none of us, flattening its ears and emitting a hiss like escaping steam. It receives an emphatic Chinese

reprimand and withdraws to the length of its chain, fixing upon us a gaze of startling malevolence.

There is a gusty wind in the harbor and the sampan careens until the lee rail is under. We measure the distance to the shore with some concern, and wonder. But the sampan comes up into the wind and we are face to face with a problem of great mistake which overtakes every newcomer to the East: we have not made our bargain in advance! And now, as the sampan bobs and ducks in the breezy harbor, our position is one of marked disadvantage. We are at the mercy of the female captain of the craft, who holds out we know not what dire possibilities as she makes her exorbitant demands, while a being who is probably her husband stands at the halyards waiting and the cat continues to glare contemptuously from behind the mast.

We make a feeble resistance, the while we recall in dreadful detail the tales of Chinese brigands, pillaged railway trains and pirated ships. To the demands for three times the amount shipboard acquaintances had told us to pay we enter a weak demurrer in the form of the usual "no can do!" But it carries no conviction, even to our own ears; and it is received with stolid Oriental contempt.

Even in the cat's yellow and hostile eyes we seem to perceive a kind of triumphant satisfaction. No doubt it has regarded similar doings very frequently. And the sampan is turned about, while a shower of spray comes aboard. The intention is quite obvious. We will pay—or be taken back to the ship!

We glance again at the fair scene over there on the Victoria side, sigh resignedly, as one who yields at last to the clamorous demands of a dragon outside Shepherd's Hotel, and pay up. The sheet is hauled home, the "master" of the sampan gives a satisfied chuck, the cat yawns disgustfully, and we are off for the shore.

It is a vivid journey this, for the wind is against us and we tack to and fro across the harbor, picking our way as cleverly in and out of the busy traffic as the riksha man through the afternoon crowds in DesVoeux Road. It is like small-boat racing off the Maine coast or dashing along a South Sea beach in a sailing canoe. It is a fitting introduction to the East, to exotic usages and strange customs.

The wonder of that magnificent hillside, and the high color of the city itself at the foot, grow upon us as we draw nearer. And when presently we step ashore, in Hong Kong at last, we are scarce able to establish contact with reality.

There are the riksha and sedan-chair men, land collaborators with the sampan folk in the gentle art of beguiling the tourist, and quite as insistent. There are the "ings of Chinese, of every caste and in every variety of the habiliments of antiquity and modernity. There are the handsome buildings of the English city, symmetrical and artistic as those of any city in Europe; and beyond are the seething, hectic, highly colored Chinese streets.

It is Europe here and Asia there. It is the West come into the East, yet only to guide and to beautify, and not to tear down. It is one of the world's rare places. It is Hong Kong! M. T. G.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN

The administration of the organization of fairs in Berlin announced that it would hide in the early morning hours of April 1 about 1000 cardboard Easter eggs in several public places which were named. Each egg, it was said, would contain a slip of paper entitling the happy finder to a handsome Easter present, such as a journey, a hat or dress, etc. Seldom was the number of voluntary early risers so great in Berlin as on that morning. In one of the parks they arrived even before the eggs had been hidden. The police took as eager an interest in the search as the people and were often asked for official advice as to where it was best to look. While this for once was not an April 1 joke, the newspapers, as is the custom here, played pranks on their readers in various instances on April 1. The Illustrierte Zeitung, the most widely read illustrated weekly here, known for its April 1 jokes, did so more than ever before by publishing, with one exception, only genuine pictures. These were, however, regarded with the greatest suspicion by its readers, everybody believing them to have been made up.

There is a place in Berlin where a girl can have her hair bobbed free of charge. In a street behind the City Opera House a little tin poster is nailed to a wooden fence announcing that "hair will be cut gratis on Mondays and Thursdays from three to five." This is, however, not a philanthropic institution, but a school where hairdressers' apprentices are to gather experience before they are employed in shops. About twelve to fourteen of these work in the shedlike building behind the fence under the supervision of two teachers and, it is said, do remarkably well. On Monday afternoons those who are in their first apprenticeship practice the handling of scissors and comb on their live models, while on Thursday it is the turn of the apprentices who have worked two years. On Wednesday evenings boy and girl apprentices receive special lessons in ladies' hairdressing. They usually bring their own "customers" along, but very frequently other girls come and demand "a bob for nothing" and get it. The fame of this hairdressing establishment has spread to such an extent that often a large number of men and children collect in front of the door on Mondays and Thursdays long before opening hours.

A new method is about to be tried here in the Haupt Strasse, one of the principal thoroughfares in the southwest, for preventing automobiles from skidding on wet asphalt. For this purpose the surface of the road will be washed and scrubbed with steel brooms, covered with a gelatinous substance, and finally strewn with sand. After having become firm, the entire surface will be stamped down by steam rollers. Should this method prove effective, it could be easily applied to all other streets, as neither the bedding of the road nor its surface need be changed for the purpose. There are no roads in Berlin paved with wooden blocks, as, for instance, in London, with the exception of the bridges. Drivers of motorcars here believe a car skids more easily on a wet road of wooden blocks than if its surface is asphalted.

At last the number of unemployed is showing some reduction, though not in Berlin itself. It was generally expected here that this would be the case with the coming of spring, when the demand for farm hands increases and the building activity recommences. While in the large cities and in the Ruhr district unemployment has remained the same or has even increased, rural districts report a decrease of as much as 10 per cent. Also in the small iron industry of Remscheid and Solingen, which produces, among other articles, house fittings, the labor market has improved. Saxony reports a reduction of unemployment of 5 per cent, and the mainly agricultural states of Württemberg and Baden a decrease of about 8 per cent. Distributed over the entire Reich, the present decrease averages, it is estimated, 4 per cent.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Letter and a Reply

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your brief editorial note of April 6, you call attention to the general tendency among public health workers to abandon the Schick test in their program for the immunization of large groups of children against diphtheria. Your comment and the quotation from the Medical Journal and Record of March 3, 1926, are likely, it seems to me, to give to the casual reader an impression at variance with the actual state of affairs. Your readers should perhaps have cited, for their information, a further paragraph in the editorial from which you quote, which speaks as follows with regard to Dr. Kellogg's advice as to the abandonment of the Schick test:

His views coincide with those of a considerable number of public health practitioners. False negative readings result in the failure to protect numerous children by toxin-antitoxin immunization. Practical tests have shown that in certain age groups practically all children are non-immune, and since the public health control of diphtheria in the present state of our knowledge depends upon wholesale artificial immunization of all children, it is believed that, as a practical measure, it is better to immunize all children without reference to the Schick test than to leave one unprotected by reason of errors in technique in the application of the Schick reaction. . . . Certainly it is wiser to apply a single operation (the immunization proper) than to subject the child to two with a considerable possibility of error (in the preliminary testing).

BENJ. C. GRUENBERG,
Managing Director, American Association for Medical Progress, Inc.,
New York, N. Y.

The Editorial Note referred to read as follows:

Without wishing to "rub it in," one is justified in calling attention to an editorial in the Medical Journal and Record of March 3, 1926, in which it is stated that "there is a growing feeling among public health workers that the Schick test should be abandoned in the immunization of large groups of children." This article continued in part:

In fact, there are those who believe that it is a useless procedure, both in private and public health practice. Kellogg, who has had wide experience with the toxin-antitoxin immunization procedure in his capacity as director of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases of the California State Board of Health, believes that the Schick test is subject to errors in application which more than offset its informative value.

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to state that there is nothing in any part of the editorial in the Medical Journal and Record of March 3, 1926, at variance with the extracts which were published in our March (1926) News Letter and which appeared in an item in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on April 6. The last two paragraphs of the editorial in the Medical Journal and Record which your correspondent intimates are at variance with the paragraph quoted are not at variance, but, on the contrary, they further substantiate the statements quoted as to the unreliability of the Schick test in that they refer to "errors in technique in the application of the Schick reaction" and to "a considerable possibility of error."

As long as the Medical Journal and Record was correctly quoted in what it said with regard to the Schick test, there was no obligation to quote also what it said upon another subject, viz., the use of toxin-antitoxin.

By quoting what the Medical Journal and Record said with regard to toxin-antitoxin, many questions would call for explanation that would not arise in confining the quotations used to what the journal said about the Schick test. The Schick test, which a few years ago was pronounced a "wonderful discovery" and "reliable," is now being condemned. May we not ask, however, what health authorities generally admit that three injections of toxin-antitoxin fail to immunize in approximately 10 per cent of cases, and the further fact that an average of less than that per cent of children ever acquire the disease, show that there is no assurance whatever of any protection being derived from the routine administration of toxin-antitoxin.

The communication charging that the quotation used in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR gives an impression at variance with the actual state of affairs offers such a striking illustration of the ingenious means resorted to for discouraging editors from publishing anything that is not laudatory of health board propaganda at public expense, that I trust you will see fit to publish the communication from your correspondent, together with this letter as a reply.

H. B. ANDERSON, Secretary,
New York, N. Y. Citizens Medical Reference Bureau.